SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXVII.

Foreign Department Serial No. 69.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

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CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
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IST EDITION 1892
2ND EDITION 1988

COMBINE PRINTERS (PVT.) LTD.
Gardee Trust Building
Napier Road, Lahore
Phone : 58881 - 56798 - 221091

NEW QUETTA BOOK STALL
M.A. JINNAH ROAD, QUETTA (PAKISTAN) PHONE : 72541

FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

The Directorate General of Archives has since undertaken the reprinting of rare official books on Baluchistan. It has already published and distributed a set of twelve volumes of the District Gazetteers of Baluchistan. We are now presenting a set of ten volumes of Annual Administration Reports of Baluchistan Agency (1886–1900).

Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province.

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
of Archives
Government of Baluchistan.

No. 854 Z.

FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated Ziarat, the 16th August 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1893-94.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*

Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Major-General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., held charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan throughout the year.

2. The appointments of First and Second Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent were held during the year by Captain W. C. R. Stratton and Lieutenant P. T. Spence, respectively. The latter proceeded on privilege leave for three months (from the 14th June to the 13th September), during which time the duties of Second Assistant were carried on by Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

3. Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, proceeded on nine months' furlough to England from the 8th February 1894, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

4. On the 16th July the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner left Quetta for Ziarat, returning to Quetta on the 2nd October. On the 20th December he left Quetta for Sibi. On the 7th January 1894, Sir James Browne visited the Upper Sind Horse Show at Shikarpur, returning to Sibi on the 12th idem. On the 3rd February the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his First Assistant, Captain Stratton, and Major Temple, Political Agent, Kalat, left Sibi for Calcutta to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy on matters relating to the future administration of Mekran and Kalat, returning to Sibi on the 21st February 1894.

III.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

5. Affairs at Gustoi, Wano, along the Chaman border and at Chageh remained unchanged during the year.

6. Arrangements for the demarcation of the boundary between Afghanistan and Baluchistan were in progress during the close of the year under the charge of Captain A. H. McMahon as British Joint Commissioner. Further details of the demarcation will appear in next year's report.

7. The boundary between the Zhob District of the Baluchistan Agency and Dera Ismail Khan District of the Punjab, better known as the Miani Sherani boundary, was finally settled during the year. The boundary between the Zhob Agency and the Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the direction of Andapur, has not yet been settled, owing to the constant change of officers in the Zhob Agency. The boundary between the Punjab and this Agency in the vicinity of the Sham Kulchas plain, the tract of land to which the Bugtis, Gurchanis and Marris laid claim, was also finally settled, and the settlement obtained was approved by the Government of India during the year.

8. The affairs on the Sind Kalat border remained unchanged.

IV.—EXTENT OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

9. There was no change in the extent of the Baluchistan Agency during the year under review.

V.—REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

10. During the year 1893-94 the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner administered the new provincial contract, know as the "Special Revenue and Expenditure."

The following table shows the total receipt and expenditure under the new contract for 1893-94 :—

Receipt.	R	Expenditure.	R
Opening balance . . .	86,766	Expenditure in the Civil Department.	14,23,983
Receipts	6,34,716	Expenditure in the Public Works Department.	47,366
Government allotment .	8,65,600	Repayment of Government loan .	25,000
Receipts in the Public Works Department.	3,777	Closing balance . . .	94,510
	15,90,859		15,90,859

11. The figures given above show an increase in the receipt and expenditure over the Budget Estimate. This increase is explained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter, which is forwarded as Appendix I. The Revenue Commissioner's report also gives full particulars of the work done during the year in the following Departments of the Agency, *viz.*, Settlement, Registratation, Police and Levies, and Excise.

VI.—QUETTA AND PISHIN AGENCY.

12. The personnél of the Agency remained unchanged, except that Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce relieved Captain C. A. Kemball of the duties of Assistant Political Agent, and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, on the latter officer's transfer to the Thal Chotiali Agency.

13. Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce proceeded on a month's privilege leave, from the 1st to 31st January 1894, during which time Mr. A. M. Anscomb carried on the work of the Assistant Political Agent's Office in addition to his own duties as Treasury Officer, Quetta.

14. The following table shows the land revenue collected in the Quetta District, as also the total receipts and expenditure falling under the head "Special Revenues and Expenditure" during the year 1893-94 :—

Quetta Revenues.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R
Land Revenue	55,985	79,050	51,489
Total Receipts	1,92,869	2,54,621	2,20,645
Total Expenditure	1,78,174	1,83,264	1,90,223

15. The land revenue collections in the Pishin District during the year amounted to R95,469, as compared with R65,274 of the preceding year, and the total receipts for 1893-94 were R1,27,328, as against R1,09,915 in 1892-93.

16. The decrease in the land revenue receipts of the Quetta District, and the increase in that of the Pishin District, are explained in the Political Agent's report, which is forwarded as Appendix II.

17. The Revenue Settlement of the Quetta District, which was commenced in 1892, was completed during the year, and applications for *muafis* and *inams* in the three circles of Sariab, Samungli and Kuchlak were received and disposed of.

VII.—THAL CHOTIALI.

18. Lieutenant (now Captain) McMahon held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 16th of April, when he was transferred to the Zhob District, being relieved by Captain C. A. Kemball, who held charge throughout the rest of the year.

19. The appointment of Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent was held by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce from the 1st to the 16th of April, when he was relieved by Lieutenant H. L. Showers, who remained in office to the end of the year.

20. The total revenue receipts of the Thal Chotiali Agency during the year amounted to R2,97,339-2-2 as compared with R2,67,748-8-5 of the previous year, which shows an increase of R29,590-9-9.

21. The land revenue collections of the district amounted to R2,46,243-15-10 as against R2,16,872-4-3 in 1892-93, which shows an increase of R29,371-11-7 over the previous year's collections. The cause of this increase in the revenue is explained in the Political Agent's letter, which is attached as Appendix III.

22. The following are some of the most important political cases which occurred during the year in the Thal Chotiali District :—

(*a*) LUNIS *versus* UTMAN KHELS.

On the 26th October 1893, some Lunis and Utman Khels, who were grazing their flocks near each other, had a dispute as to their respective rights to use a certain pool of water. A fight ensued, in which several men on either side were wounded. This case was amicably settled by the Utman Khels agreeing to give 16 sheep to the Lunis as compensation for injuries, which the Lunis accepted. Cash securities of R500 were, however, taken from either side for their future good behaviour.

(*b*) CHILGARRIS *versus* THINGIANIS.

This feud among two different sections of the Marris, which was settled in 1892, was re-opened by the murder of one Rahim Ali by the Thingianis. The case was put before the Marri Jirga in Sibi, who decided that the Thingianis were entirely to blame, and awarded judgment accordingly.

(c) MURDER OF JAMO, ALIANI MARRI.

This was a case among the Aliani Marris themselves, and was decided by the Marri Jirga; two of the offenders being sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the third to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees three hundred.

(d) FEUD BETWEEN THE SAIDANI AND MUSSORI BUGTIS.

This dispute arose over the desecration of the grave of a Mussori Bugti headman, and for some time promised to take a very serious turn. It was finally placed before the combined Punjab-Baluchistan Jirga, by whom it was settled.

(e) THINGIANIS *versus* LOHARANIS.

This case, which was settled by the Marri Jirga in February 1893, broke out again in December of the same year by certain of the Loharanis having killed one Mezdar Thingiani, and before the case could be decided by the Marri Jirga, the Loharanis lost four of their men, and the Thingianis three. The case was finally settled; one of the men who was found to be primarily responsible for the re-opening of the feud being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and two others who were found to have actually taken part in the murder of two of the Loharanis, being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R100 each, or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. In addition to the above, certain other fines were levied, and the securities formerly taken were forfeited.

23. Khan Bahadur Darya Khan and his son, Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, camel contractors in the Thal Chotiali Agency, died of pneumonia during the year. Their loss to the Agency as camel contractors is a very serious one.

VIII.—ZHOB POLITICAL AGENCY.

24. The office of Political Agent in Zhob changed hands several times during the year.

25. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., who held charge of the Zhob Agency at the close of the previous year, vacated on the 1st April 1893 to take up his new appointment at Meshed.

26. Lieutenant A. McConaghey held charge from the 1st to the 17th April 1893 in addition to his own duties of Assistant Political Agent, when he was relieved by Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon, who held charge from the 18th April to the 20th August, when he proceeded with the Kabul Mission.

27. Lieutenant A. McConaghey again held charge from the 21st August to the 13th December 1893, when he was for the second time relieved by Lieutenant McMahon on his return from the Kabul Mission.

28. Lieutenant A. H. McMahon then held charge from the 14th December to the 3rd January 1894, when he proceeded on six weeks' privilege leave, making over charge again to Lieutenant A. McConaghey.

29. Lieutenant A. McConaghey then held charge from 4th to the 23rd January 1894, when he was relieved by Captain C. Archer, who held charge from the 24th January to the end of the year.

30. The office of Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. McConaghey throughout the year, with the exception of three months, from the 15th September to the 13th December 1893, when Lieutenant E. Le Mesurier officiated during the former's appointment as Officiating Political Agent, Zhob.

31. The total receipts of the Zhob District during the year amounted to R3,98,991 as against R3,75,226 of the previous year.

32. The land revenue collections alone amounted to R3,92,710, but of this a sum of R86,060 was on account of recoveries of the previous year's arrears.

33. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R6,21,737. This also includes a sum of R2,60,810 on account of the Zhob Levy Corps.

34. The conduct of the several tribes inhabiting the Zhob District was good, but the Waziris were still active, and have a number of crimes to account for. Details of some of the most serious cases are given in the Political Agent's report, which is attached as Appendix IV.

35. Bangal Khan, the notorious outlaw who was at large at the commencement of the year, came in and submitted unconditionally to the Political Agent on the 24th June 1893.

IX.—KALAT AGENCY.

36. Major H. M. Temple, S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent, Kalat, throughout the year.

37. Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., was placed on special duty in the Kalat Agency on the 18th May 1893. His services were ultimately lent to the Kalat State with the sanction of the Government of India.

38. The receipts of the Kalat Agency amounted to R77,014-6-9 during the year. These receipts are derived mainly from two sources—(a) Revenue taken from the Kalat lands, watered by Sind Canals; and (b) Receipts from the Administration of the Bolan Pass.

39. The following figures show the revenue derived from the two different sources for the past three years :—

Kalat lands.

	R
1891-92	21,949
1892-93	56,694
1893-94	44,540

Bolan Pass.

1891-92	4,943
1892-93	26,019
1893-94	32,474

40. The decrease of R12,154 in the receipt from Kálat lands is due partly to the damage caused by locusts and partly to the failure of the canal water, necessitating the grant of large remissions of revenue. The increase in the receipts of the Bolan Pass is due to the increase of population in the Pass, owing to the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway now under construction.

41. The most important event of the year in the Kalat Agency was the abdication of Mir Khudadad Khan, Wali of Kalat, in favour of his son, Mir Mahmud Khan, C.I.E., who was installed with due ceremony at the public Darbar held by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 10th November 1893.

42. Details of the event will be found in the Political Agent's report which is attached as Appendix V.

43. His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, left Quetta for his capital on the 25th November 1893.

44. A project for a new canal in Kalat territory was set on foot during the later part of the year and the services of Mr. D.W. Herbert, Assistant Engineer, Sind Canals, was obtained to make the necessary survey.

45. Syed Khan, the Mahammad Shahi Sardar, died of fever at Mastung on the 29th July 1893. He was succeeded in the Sardarship of the tribe by his son, Mahammad Azim Khan.

X.—SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

46. Captain F. W. P. Macdonald held charge of the office of Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan from the 1st April to the 31st May 1893, when he proceeded on one year's furlough, being relieved by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, who held charge from 1st June to 14th November 1893, when he was also relieved by Captain (now Major) H. L. Ramsay, who held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

47. The political control of the Las Bela State, which, during the abesnce of the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, in Mekran, was temporarily transferred to Political Agent, Kalat, was on the Political Agent's return to Karachi, re-transferred to him.

48. The withdrawal of the troops and of the British Civil authorities from Mekran commenced on the 4th April and was completed about the 1st May 1893.

49. The Rinds having raided into Persian territory and threatened Gwadur, owing to some of their escaped slaves finding shelter there, the Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan, with an escort of 200 rifles and 60 sabres was sent on a mission to them, and the question of their escaped slaves was finally settled.

50. Kharan affairs have not undergone any change during the year, with the exception that the quarrel which existed between Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., and Mir Khia Reki, of Mashkhel, on account of the former demanding certain taxes from the latter was satisfactorily settled by the Jirga which assembled at Quetta in June 1893.

51. Mir Shahdad, the ex-Naib of Kej, is still at large and is living in the Fort at Sharigh.

52. The Jam of Las Bela paid a visit to Delhi in May 1893 for the benefit of his health.

53. Khalifa Ahmed, the Jam of Las Bela's vakil with the Political Agent at Karachi, died on the 10th August 1893, and one Syed Shah was appointed in his place.

54. The Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan's report is attached, and marked Appendix VI.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

55. A report on the operations of the Public Works Department for 1893-94 will be found at Appendix VII.

55A. The new Residency at Quetta, the foundations of which were laid during the previous year, was completed at the close of the year, with the exception of some minor details such as glazing, painting, etc :—

XII.—FORESTS.

56. Mr. A. V. Munro held charge of the office of Forest Officer in Baluchistan from the 1st April to the 31st May, when he was relieved by Mr. C. F. Elliott, the permanent incumbent, who held charge from the 1st June 1893 to the 26th March 1894, when, on transfer to the Punjab, he was relieved by Mr. A. Reuther, who held charge to the end of the year.

57. A copy of the Report on the Forest Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1892-93 will be found at Appendix VIII, together with a copy

of the Resolution thereon by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, and a copy of the remarks by the Government of India.

57A. The chief features of the report are noted below :—

(1) Area of reserved forests		106 square miles.
(2) Breaches of the forest law		366 cases.
(3) Forest fires		6 „
(4) Trees planted out		14,470 Nos.
(5) Outtern	Timber	4,581 cubic feet.
	Firewood	523,664 „
	Grass, etc.	2,302 rupees.
(6) Receipts		19,037 „
(7) Expenditure		55,626 „
(8) Deficit		36,589 „

58. A sum of R1,306, included in the receipts, and of R22,303, included in the expenditure, is on account of the Shebo plantation. This plantation, which was previously worked under the order of the Military Department, was, during the year 1892-93, transferred to the Forest Department.

59. During the year 1893-94 an area of 16,370 acres was added to the existing Forest Reserves in Baluchistan: 5,470 acres of this area are in the Quetta District, and 10,900 in the Thal Chotiali District.

60. Several species of trees, among others, the poplar and tamarisk, wherever growing naturally on land at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, were also declared to be reserved trees.

61. Kaloo Khan, Forester, attended a course of technical instruction at the Babagarh Instruction Farm during the Christmas vacation of 1893-94.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

62. The office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held throughout the year by Surgeon-Major (now Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel) J. C. Fullerton, M.B., while the office of Civil Surgeon, Quetta, was held during the year by Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D. Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D., proceeded on two months' previlege leave from the 19th April to the 20th June 1893, during which time Surgeon-Captain Ashton Street carried on the duties of Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

63. During the year 1893-94 the medical and sanitary arrangements at Chaman and along the railway line from Killa Abdulla to Chaman were placed under the charge of the Military Medical Officer at Chaman.

64. The four dispensaries at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Musakhel and Barkhan, the opening of which was sanctioned in 1892, but which, for the want of hospital assistants, could not be opened during that year, were opened during the present year.

65. A travelling hospital assistant for the section of the North-Western Railway from Boston to Chaman was also obtained this year, his head-quarters being fixed at Shelabagh.

66. Two new dispensaries were also opened on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway—one at Panir and the other at Mushkaff; both these dispensaries belong to the Railway.

67. The total number of patients treated at the several dispensaries in Baluchistan in 1893 was 141,271 as compared with 1,22,758 in the previous year.

68. There was no outbreak of cholera during the year, but a few suspicious cases were reported from Mach and Low Bank on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway. Some cases of small-pox occurred at the villages near Chaman, also at Gulistan, Shahrig, Sibi, Khost, and among the workmen

on the Mushkaff Bolan State Railway, but there was no general outbreak. The disease appears to have been brought from the direction of Kandahar.

69. Several deaths occurred during the first three months of 1893 from chest affections, due to the excessive cold and the heavy snowfall.

70. Malarial fever of the ordinary type was also prevalent during the summer and autumn and accounts for the large mortality during that period.

71. The Agency Surgeon's report forms Appendix IX of this report.

XIV.—SURVEYS AND RECONNAISSANCES.

72. During the year an area of some 2,546 square miles in the Las Bela District was surveyed on the scale of 1″=2 miles. Two hundred and sixty square miles in the Zhob District and 250 square miles north of Hindubagh on the same scale was also completed.

73. A reconnaissance on the scale of 1″ to 4 miles of a large area on the Perso-Baluch Frontier was also executed during the year.

74. Survey work in connection with the settlement operations still continues.

XV.—POSTAL.

75. A report on the working of the Postal Department in Baluchistan during 1893-94, submitted by the Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Baluchistan, will be found as appendix X to this report.

XVI.—TELEGRAPHS.

76. The working of the telegraph offices during the year was satisfactory.

77. The following offices were opened during the year:—

Names.	Remarks.
Quetta	Departmental.
Sibi	Departmental.
Kalat	Combined.
Pishin	Combined.
Shahrig	Combined.
Loralai	Combined.
Chaman	Combined.
Mekhtar	Combined.
Kingri	Combined.
Murgha	Combined.
Fort Sandeman	Combined.
Mir Ali Khel	Combined.
Harnai	Combined.

78. In addition to the above, the Ziarat office was kept open from the 1st June to the 30th September 1893.

79. The combined office at Harnai is a new one, and was opened during the year.

80. The construction of the telegraph line from Mir Ali Khel to Tonk received the sanction of the Government of India during the year, and arrangements were being made for the commencement of the work. It is proposed to open offices at Mogul Kot, Kajuri Kach and Murtaza.

XVII.—GEOLOGICAL.

81. Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. F. H. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, and Kishen Singh, Sub-assistant, were deputed to Baluchistan for duty during the year 1893-94.

82. Kishen Singh worked at Khattan and in the Thal Chotiali District, while Mr. Smith worked between Quetta and Sibi in the Bolan and Mushkaff country.

XVIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

83. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the previous year's report, except that a proposal is now before the Government of India for the erection of a chapel for the Roman Catholic population of Quetta. This is estimated to cost about R1,80,000. The Church Missionary Society also obtained a free grant of land in Quetta for the erection of a church.

84. The following ministers of the different denominations served in Quetta during the year :—

Reverend E. J. Warlow, M.A.,—Church of England.
Reverend Father J. Belz., assisted by Reverend Father H. Gerhardi,—Church of Rome.
Reverend James Shaw,—American Presbyterian Church.
Reverend G. I. Stone,—Methodist Episcopal Church.
Reverend H. Gough,—Church Missionary Society.

XIX.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

85. The post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, was first held by Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, who joined his appointment on the 13th June 1893. Owing to ill-health, Mr. Turnbull was compelled to proceed on leave on medical certificate in October 1893. Veterinary Lieutenant H. M. Maxwell was next appointed, and took over the duties in February 1894 from Colonel G. Gaisford, who held charge temporarily.

86. The 27 Government horse stallions allotted to this Agency at the commencement of the year were distributed as follows :—

	Horse.
Quetta and Pishin	12
Thal Chotiali	10
Kalat	3
Zhob	2

In addition to the above, one donkey and three horse stallions were sent from Jacobabad to Quetta for the summer. During the latter part of the year eight additional horse stallions were allotted to this Agency, bringing the total of horse stallions to 34. A re-allotment was then effected, giving Quetta and Pishin 16, Thal Chotiali 12, Zhob 2, and Kalat 4 horse stallions.

87. In the Quetta and Pishin Districts 786 mares were served during the year, as against 619 in the previous year, and in the Thal Chotiali District 423 mares as against 451 in the previous year. In the Zhob and Kalat Agencies the number of mares covered was considerably less.

88. The number of horses castrated during the year in the Thal Chotiali and Kalat Districts amounted to 110 as against 173 in the previous year. Of these 110, 70 were in the Thal Chotiali District, and 40 in Kalat.

Quetta.

89. The annual horse show and district fair was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1893, and proved a great success. The number of horses exhibited at the show during the past three years was :—

1891-92	438
1892-93	626
1893-94	858

90. The chief feature of the show was the large number of northern horses brought in by the Syad dealers of Pishin and others. Besides horses, the following cattle were exhibited :—

Oxen	30
Sheep	19
Goats	16

91. The number of remounts purchased at the show was :—

For Native Cavalry	265
„ Rearing Department	18
„ Levies	21
„ Police	4
TOTAL	308

In addition to the above, 90 horses were purchased by dealers and private individuals.

92. A commission of R2 on each horse sold at the fair was charged, which realised a sum of R796.

93. The total expenditure on the fair amounted to R1,751-8-9.

SIBI.

94. The Sibi Horse Show was held on the 12th February and three following days. The number of animals exhibited during the past three years was :—

1891-92	1,284
1892-93	1,332
1893-94	1,196

95. The chief feature of the show was the excellent quality of the young stock purchased by the Remount Agent, Kurnal. Forty-seven animals were purchased at an average price of R270 each.

96. The total number of remounts purchased at the show was :—

For Native Cavalry	56
„ Rearing Department	47
„ Zhob Levies	18
TOTAL	121

In addition to the above, some 24 horses were purchased by private dealers, and 55 bullocks by the Commissariat Department.

97. The total number of animals purchased was 200, and the aggregate sum paid by purchasers amounted to R38,587.

XX.—POLICE.

98. The following statistics show the strength of the regular police force in Baluchistan :—

District or Agency.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File. Mounted.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File. Foot.	Total.
Quetta-Pishin (including Bolan Pass)	12	62	448	522
Thal Chotiali	8	33	252	293
Zhob	5	35	151	191
Southern Baluchistan	...	...	10	10
TOTAL	25	130	861	1,016

99. The working of the police was not entirely satisfactory during the year.

100. Mr. P. D. Kirkham, the Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Thal Chotiali District, was transferred during the year to the Central Provinces as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. J. Gleeson succeeding him in the Thal Chotiali District.

XXI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

101. The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94 :—

Designation of Officer.	Original. Civil cases.	Original. Execution of decree.	Original. Criminal cases.	Appeal. Civil cases.	Appeal. Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	...	49	42
Quetta-Pishin.					
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	3	10	31	75	32
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	23	18	82	2	5
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	73	43	417	40	2
Ditto Pishin	213	75	240	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	404	181	797	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	188	100	102	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	2,993	2,075	68	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	288	135	78	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	17	10	99	...	...
Ditto Pishin	178	72	46	...	...
Naib-Tahsildar, Quetta	27	3	23	...	...
Ditto Pishin	119	13	17	...	...
Thal Chotiali.					
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	2	...	7	17	7
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	15	6	6	3	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	26	21	126	55	26
Ditto Duki	36	9	29	2	4
Tahsildar, Sibi	142	125	166	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	75	19	99	...	...
Ditto Duki	10	2	14	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	44	8	42	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	303	146	27	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	229	67	17	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	114	26	31	...	...
Ditto Duki	11	...	5	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	15	3	10	...	...
Ditto Sanjawi	129	11	74	...	...
Ditto Kohlu	4	...	...	...	...
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	1	...	2	10	3
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	347	175	217	...	...
Munsiff, Bolan Pass	801	245	20	...	...

Designation of Officer.	Original. Civil cases.	Original. Execution of decree.	Original. Criminal cases.	Appeal. Civil cases.	Appeal. Criminal cases.
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	1	...	1	3	...
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	17	4	15	...	...
Second ditto ditto	27	7	91	...	...
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	24	7	18	...	...
Ditto Lower Zhob	133	49	12	...	...
Ditto Bori	38	8	18	...	...
Ditto Musakhel	9	...	18	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	6	4	14	...	...
Second ditto ditto	1	...	8	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Lower Zhob	65	15	2	...	...
Second ditto ditto	38	14	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	21	8	6	...	...
Ditto Musakhel	10	1	1	...	...

In addition to the above, 620 miscellaneous revenue and 52 jirga cases were disposed of in the Quetta and Pishin District; 442 miscellaneous revenue, and 1,427 jirga cases in the Zhob Agency; 83 jirga cases in the Kalat Agency; and 254 miscellaneous revenue, and 449 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District. Out of the 449 jirga cases in the Thal Chotiali District, 235 were inter-provincial cases between Punjab and Baluchistan, and 3 between Sind and Baluchistan.

XXII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

102. There was a decrease in cases of heinous crime during the year under review.

103. In the Quetta and Pishin District there were eight cases of murder, one of attempt to murder and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Of these the police successfully traced out seven cases, including one in which the accused committed suicide.

104. In the Thal Chotiali District there were five cases of murder, and three of attempt to murder; of these, five cases were traced out by the police.

105. Seven cases of murder are reported from the Kalat Agency,: all these were tribal cases, and were decided by the Jirga.

106. In the Zhob District there were three cases of attempted "ghaza," eight cases of murder, nine cases of attempted murder, and four of culpable homicide. Of the eight cases of murder, six were successfully traced out.

XXIII.—EDUCATION.

107. Education is still making rapid strides in the Quetta and Pishin District. During the year under review, the contribution from Provincial Revenues towards education in Quetta was increased from R2,400 to R3,996 per annum, and the Government of India sanctioned a contribution of R1,200 per annum towards primary education in Pishin. This enabled the Political Agent to open two new schools in the Pishin District—one at Chaman and the other at Gulistan.

108. A new school was also opened at Kuchlak, and the Church Missionary Society have opened a Primary School at Quetta, so that there are at

present nine schools in the Quetta and Pishin District with an aggregate attendance of 466. Of these, 141 were local Pathans.

109. A new building was provided for the European school during the year.

110. Mr. F. Haden Cope, M.A., Inspecter of Schools in the Punjab, visited Quetta in the first week of October, and examined the different schools in Quetta. The result was satisfactory.

111. The only school in the Thal Chotiali District is the one at Sibi, at which the average attendance during the year was 82 as against 85 in the previous year.

112. A new school was also opened at Mach in the Bolan Pass, the average attendance at which was ten a day.

XXIV.—LOCAL FUNDS.

113. The following statement shows the Local Funds maintained in the Baluchistan Agency, and their total receipts (with opening balances) and expenditure for the year 1893-94:—

FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts in 1893-94.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R	R	R
Quetta Municipal	15 543	1,71,041	1,86,584	1,70,652
Sibi Municipal	5,298	34,159	39,458	25,865
Loralai Town Fund	7,706	11,949	19,655	14,222
Pishin Bazar	14,635	63,246	77,882	52,783
Quetta Police	9,517	19,546	29,063	17,385
Thal Chotiali Police	8,694	5,675	14,370	6,399
Zhob Police	5,389	7,418	12,808	7,624
Zhob Levy Corps	31,977	84,549	1,16,526	81,000
Local Levy Fine	473	169	643	288
Shahrig Bazar	5,728	26,870	32,599	12,611
Fort Sandeman Bazar	8,635	55,998	64,634	59,605
Bolan Bazar	21,169	36,523	57,693	26,852

114. A scheme for the drainage of the town of Quetta was commenced during the year, and as the funds at the disposal of the Quetta Municipality were not sufficient to carry the work through at once, the Government of India were asked for a loan of R64,000.

XXV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

115. A statement showing the outward and inward traffic of Baluchistan carried by rail, during the year 1892-93, will be found at Appendix XI of this report.

It shows the total number of maunds thus carried was—

	Maunds.
Imports	28,94,454
Exports	12,62,874

116. The value of the trade with Afghanistan passing through Chaman during the year under report was—

	R
Imports	7,81,144
Exports	1,14,558

117. The imports show an increase of R4,50,148 when compared with the previous year's figures, which were R3,30,996, while the exports show a decrease of R3,78,360. The previous year's figures being R4,92,918.

118. The value of the trade passing through Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year 1893-94 was as follows:—

		R
Samungli	Imports	2,41,159
	Exports	54,491
Mian Gandi	Imports	2,24,790
	Exports	1,44,611

The above figures show an increase both in the imports and exports of the two stations when compared with the figures of 1892-93, which were:—

		R
Samungli	Imports	2,27,335
	Exports	38,954
Mian Gandi	Imports	1,61,103
	Exports	92,222

XXVI.—VOLUNTEERS.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps.

119. Captain A. M. Anscomb was in command of the corps at the commencement of the year under review to the date of Major S. W. Sutton's return from leave to England. Major S. W. Sutton held command for the rest of the year.

120. The corps was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. W. Taylor, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on the 8th November 1893.

121. The strength of the corps at the close of the year was 87, the percentage of extra efficients was 75·86 and the figure of merit 66·46 as compared with 77·50 and 63·47 of the previous year.

122. The capitation grant earned by the corps was considerably in excess of the previous year's grant.

123. The cost of the Drill Hall constructed for the corps from funds raised by subscription exceeded the amount of subscription by R1,800, and the Government of India were applied to for a grant-in-aid to meet the deficit.

XXVII.—MILITARY.

(a) Movements of Troops.

124. On the 11th April 1893 the 4th Bombay Rifles left for Poona, being replaced by the 9th Bombay Infantry, which arrived on the 16th April, and on the 5th May No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners left for Roorkee, being relieved by No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

125. No. 16 Company, Western Division Garrison Artillery, left Quetta for Agra on the 5th November 1893, being relieved by No. 24 Company, Southern Division Garrison Artillery, which arrived at Quetta on the 6th November.

126. The 22nd Punjab Infantry arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 27th November, and relieved the 19th Punjab Infantry, which left for Multan on the 9th December.

127. The 5th Bombay Cavalry left Fort Sandeman on the 2nd December 1893, for Jacobabad, being relieved by the Head-Quarters, and three squadrons of the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta, one squadron going to Jacobabad; the 6th Bombay Cavalry being replaced by the 7th Bombay Lancers from Jacobabad.

128. The 16th Bengal Cavalry arrived from Mian Mir on the 15th December 1893 and relieved the 17th Bengal Cavalry, which left for Umballa on the 17th December 1893.

129. No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, Native Artillery, arrived from Poona on the 18th December 1893, relieving the Head-Quarters and two sections of the Derajat Mountain Battery, which left for Paniala on the 30th December 1893.

130. In March 1894, the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, left Quetta for Ahmednagar, being relieved by the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. In the same month, No. 20 Company, Western Division, Garrison Artillery, left Quetta, being relieved by the No. 7 Company, Southern Division Garrison Artillery.

131. The 5th Bombay Infantry arrived at Quetta on the 25th and 26th March 1894, relieving the 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers, which left for Poona on the 28th March 1894.

(b) PERSONNEL.

132. Major General Geo. Luck, C.B., held command of the district throughout the year.

(c) BAZARS IN CANTONMENTS.

133. A scheme was started during the year to build shops and open a bazar in the Quetta Cantonment.

XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

134. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Baluchistan, arriving at Sibi on the 6th March, and at Quetta on the 7th idem. His Excellency left Quetta on the 14th March 1894.

(b) SANDEMAN MEMORIAL FUND.

135. In the previous year's report it was stated that the stained glass window was ordered from Mayner of Munich and London. This was received and erected in the Church at Quetta during the year. The portrait painted by the Hon'ble John Collier, together with a copy by another artist, has also arrived.

It has now been contemplated to place a brass plate in the church.

136. The money subscribed for the Jirga Hall is still insufficient, and pending receipt of further subscriptions and the completion of arrangements for the erection of the Jirga or Consultation Hall, the money has been placed at interest in the Punjab Bank.

(c) THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND FOR MEDICAL RELIEF, BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

137. The office of Lady President of the Baluchistan Branch of the Fund was held by Lady Browne.

138. The branch dispensary at Sibi was closed on the 30th November 1893, thus leaving only two dispensaries working during the remainder of the year.

139. The number of patients that attended the Lady Sandeman Dispensary at Quetta during the year amounted to 7,703 as against 3,626 in the previous year. The attendance of patients at the two dispensaries during the past three years was—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Lady Sandeman Dispensary . . .	3,254	3,626	7,703
Khan Bahadur Burjorji Patel Dispensary (indoor cases)	83	95	88

140. The accounts of the Branch Fund were as below :—

	R
Opening balance	253
Receipts	2,243
	2,496
Expenditure	2,173
Closing balance	323
	2,496

141. No new dispensaries were opened during the year.

(d) CAMEL CONTRACT.

142. The camel contract entered into with Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, for the Thal Chotiali and Zhob Districts, was not working satisfactorily, and since the death of Khan Bahadur Darya Khan and Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan, the contract for the Zhob Agency has completely failed, while the contract for the Thal Chotiali District has been carried on by Akhtar Khan, a cousin of Khan Sahib Abdulla Khan.

(e) DURBAR AT SIBI.

143. The annual Darbar was held at Sibi on the 1st March 1894, and was attended by all the Political Officers of the Agency, as well as by the Chief Civil and Military Officers present at Sibi, and by the usual number of Sardars and native gentlemen.

144. After an interchange of the usual courtesies, Major General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., rose and thanked the ladies and European Military and Civil Officers present for their attendance and for the support their presence gave the Durbar. He then addressed the native gentlemen and chiefs present, and turning to Sardar Assad Khan, spoke very highly of the services rendered by him to the British Government, extending over a period of 17 to 18 years, and then decorated the Sardar with the ensignia of a K.C.I.E.

At the close of the Darbar, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, distributed khillats to persons whose services had been commended, and then dismissed the Darbar.

J. BROWNE, *Major-General*,

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Annual Report of the Revenue Commissioner's Office for 1893-94.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan from the commencement of the year till the forenoon of the 8th February 1894, when he proceeded on nine months' furlough, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant (now Captain) A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., who held charge at the close of the year.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Jellaluddin Khan continued to hold the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner throughout the year.

II.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the year under report it was prominently brought to notice by the Political Agent, Kalat, that, owing to the opening of the railway line in the Bolan, which fact necessarily increased the judicial work of the Kalat Agency, the appointment of an additional Judicial Officer was a most unavoidable requirement, as the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Pass was the only officer with judicial powers, and he could not possibly cope with the work. Apart from this, the inhabitants of the Bolan petitioned the Political Agent, representing that they were unable, in many instances, to lay their cases before the Native Assistant, owing to his Court being so great a distance away from the place of their abode. It was also urged by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Hirok (Lieutenant Macaulay) that some arrangements should be made whereby the Magistrate of the Pass could decide the cases of the different contractors employed on the railway at Mach, instead of at Rindli (the Head-Quarters of the Native Assistant), as the contractors or others concerned had to attend his Court not only with great difficulty, but also with considerable hindrance to work. The case was accordingly taken up on its merits, and laid before the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, who ruled that the appointment of a Munsiff was necessary. The appointment of a Munsiff in the Bolan was therefore sanctioned, but temporarily for one year only, and it was decided that this appointment should carry pay not exceeding R150 per mensem. Pandit Ganga Ram, the Head Clerk of the Kalat Political Agency, was selected for this post, and he was given the following establishment:—

	R
1 Peshkar	35
1 Nazir	30
4 peons and process-servers at R11-8 each	46
TOTAL	111

The total cost of this sanction, aggregating R261 per mensem, is charged against the special revenues. This arrangement took effect from the 1st June 1893, and the Political Agent was directed to report before the expiration of the year, that is, before 1st June 1894, whether the circumstances of the Bolan and of the railway works were such as to require the continuance of the appointment for a further period.

Under section 6 (*2*) of the Baluchistan Civil Justice Law, the Court of the Bolan Munsiff, in the absence of any special orders by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, will have jurisdiction to try original civil suits of value not exceeding R300. The Munsiff was also given 3rd class magisterial powers.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

It was mentioned in the report for 1892-93 that up to that year there had been four different provincial contracts in the Baluchistan Agency, *viz.* :—

A.—Special allotment for Police and Levies.

B.—The Zhob Revenues.

C.—The Quetta Revenues.

D.—The grant for the Zhob Levy Corps.

It was also stated that, as the year had only just expired, the figures could not be given with certainty, and the figures furnished were those then available. The accounts have since then been finally closed, and the exact figures for each of these four contracts are detailed below :—

A.—Special Allotment.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance of year (1892-1893)	26,917	14	6
Government grant	6,44,680	0	0
Receipts in aid of special allotment under XVII—Police	778	12	7
TOTAL	6,72,376	11	1
Expenditure during year (1892-93)—	6,55,728	5	4
Police and Levies			
Closing balance	16,648	5	9
TOTAL	6,72,376	11	1

B.—Zhob Revenues.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance (1892-93)	52,164	2	4
Receipts	3,34,095	13	1
TOTAL	3,86,259	15	5
Expenditure during year (1892-93)—			
Civil Expenditure	2,21,062	12	10
Public Works Department expenditure	70,078	10	8
Repayment of Government loan (second instalment)	25,000	0	0
Closing balance	70,118	7	11
TOTAL	3,86,259	15	5

C.—Quetta Revenues.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts during year (1892-93)	2,54,631	0	6
Expenditure during year	1,83,642	14	3
Surplus (lapsed to Government)	70,988	2	3

D.—Zhob Levy Corps.

	R	a.	p.
Government grant for corps	2,14,148	12	6
Expenditure	2,28,859	6	11
Excess expenditure during 1892-93	14,710	10	5

Mr. Barnes has commented at length on the figures of the receipts and expenditure in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report for the past year; and the subsequent alterations in them are so slight that they now call for no further remarks.

Under the terms of the different contracts, the balances of contracts A and B did not lapse, but were allowed to be carried forward for expenditure in the following year. According to the approximate figures already given in the report for 1892-93, these balances, together, amounted to R87,401-0-2, but the actual figures now turn out to have been R86,766-13-8, or R634-2-6 less. It was with this opening balance that the year under report commenced, the details of which are mentioned in the following paragraph.

The working of all these different contracts on different principles, combined with that of keeping different sets of accounts, was somewhat complex; and a new scheme of provincialization of all the revenues in the Agency was proposed by Mr. Barnes on the lines indicated in paragraph 6 of the past year's report. This scheme was accepted by the Government of India with some slight modifications. Under the new arrangement, all the four existing

contracts were consolidated into one, under the title of "Special Revenue and Expenditure." The terms of this new arrangement remained unaltered throughout the year, except that the annual allotment of R8,65,000 was increased by R600 on the representation of the Local Government to cover the cost of the superintendence of the Quetta Jail. The assignment now stands at R8,65,600. The Budget Estimates for 1893-94 were framed and sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below :—

	R
Opening balance	76,000
Government allotment	8,65,000
Estimated revenues	5,82,120
	15,23,120
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,50,600
" on Public Works in charge of Public Works Officers	25,000
Repayment of Government loan (second instalment)	25,000
	15,00,600
Closing balance	22,520
TOTAL	15,23,120

There were a few petty alterations in the sanctioned budget for the year, but it is unnecessary to comment on them. It will, however, be seen from the modified figures of the revised estimates which are given in the margin, that the closing balance, which was first estimated at R22,520, had to be reduced to R11,320 only. The monthly accounts for the 11 months from 1st April 1893 to February 1894 have been verified by the Comptroller of India Treasuries. The accounts for March 1894 have not yet been finally closed, and the figures for this month have been ascertained from the Treasury. These figures are liable to alteration owing to numerous adjustments which the Comptroller of India Treasuries will have to make in his final account after receiving exchange accounts from the several Departmental disbursing officers.

	R
Opening balance	76,000
Provincial allotment	8,65,600
Estimated revenues	5,82,120
	15,23,720
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,50,200
Expenditure in Public Works Department	37,200
Repayment of Government loan (2nd instalment)	25,000
Closing balance	11,320
	15,23,720

A sum of R37,200 was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and R47,367 was expended, showing an excess expenditure of R10,167. The Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, explains that of this excess R9,370 was spent in repairing the Fort Sandeman Water Works, and R797 on other works and repairs. The question of adjusting this excess expenditure against Imperial Funds is now before the Government of India. The Local Administration in the Public Works Department have made allotments from Imperial Funds to cover this expenditure; and if Government accept this as an Imperial charge, the closing balance will have to be increased by R9,370.

The approximate figures for 1893-94 as thus worked out are as follows:—

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening balance (1893-94)		86,766 13 8
Receipts	6,34,716 9 4	
Government allotment	8,65,600 0 0	
Receipts in Public Works Department	3,777 0 0	
		15,04,093 9 4
TOTAL		15,90,860 7 0
Expenditure in Civil Department	14,23,983 12 8	
" in Public Works Department	47,366 9 0	
Repayment of Government loan	25,000 0 0	
		14,96,350 5 8
Closing balance		94,510 1 4
TOTAL		15,90,860 7 0

It has previously been noted that the new contract would commence with a balance of R86,766-13-8. The closing balance was estimated to amount to R11,320. From the approximate figures now ascertained, this balance stands at R94,510-1-4 or R83,190-1-4 over the estimated balance, and this difference may perhaps call for some explanation. In the first place the opening balance showed an improvement of R10,766-13-8. The revenue was better by R56,373-9-4, owing to the unprecedented good harvest. The greatest economy was exercised in expenditure, and a saving of R16,049-10-4 was shown at the close of the year. These three items make up the respectable figure of R83,190-1-4 in excess of the estimated closing balance. Attached is a statement showing particulars of the estimate and actuals and the closing balance. While submitting the estimates for 1894-95, in January last, Mr. Barnes revised the estimates for the past financial year, and, under the revised budget, the closing balance was estimated by him at R1,30,000. Had not a large stock of revenue grain remained unsold at the close of the year for want of purchasers, his estimates would not have been too sanguine.

Appendix A.

It was not known how the special contract would work, and at the outset it was hardly expected to make both ends meet. But by strict economy the respectable figure of R94,510-1-4 has been arrived at, as the balance to the credit of the Local Government at the end of the year.

As pointed out above, the Public Works Department spent a sum of R10,167 in excess of the grant, and if Government accept, as Imperial, this extra charge on the Fort Sandeman Water Works, the closing balance will increase by R9,370, and amount to R1,03,880-1-4 or more than a lakh of rupees, which is satisfactory.

IV.—EXCISE.

No change has been made during the past year in the rules issued in 1891-92 regarding the sale of contracts for the manufacture and vend of country spirits, and for regulating the form of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of imported liquors and spirits.

Rules were framed by the Revenue Commissioner and issued, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, regulating the retail sale of opium; and under sections 11 and 56 of Act XXII of 1881 orders were prescribed governing the grant of licenses for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency Territories. A copy of these rules are attached as Appendix B.

The sums realized by the sale of these contracts* for 1893-94 are enumerated below:—

	R
1. Quetta District	65 535
2. Peshin	15,430
3. The Bolan, including the Mushkaf Railway line	19,410
4. Thal Chotiali District	31,340
5. Zhob District	5,200
TOTAL	1,36,915

* Rum abkari muskarat opium drugs.

And the fees levied on licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of spirituous and fermented liquors are as follows:—

	R
Quetta-Pishin	3,256
Kalat	265
Thal Chotiali	870
Zhob	150
TOTAL	4,541

The receipts on account of Still Head Duty (duty on fermented liquors) amounted to R395-15-0.

V.—REGISTRATION.

(a) ACT III OF 1877.

The receipts under "X—Registration" during the year 1893-94 were—

	R	a.	p.
Imperial	515	0	0
Provincial	1,110	8	0
TOTAL	1,625	8	0

All the Registrars of this Agency now submit to this office quarterly returns of a simple character, showing the entries, if any, made in their registers.

(*b*) Act VI of 1886.

The Registration Act, VI of 1886, has been working in the Baluchistan Agency throughout the year, and it has not been found necessary to issue any further instructions to the different Registrars and Sub-Registrars than those indicated in paragraph 12 of the Administration Report for 1892-93. In accordance with the executive orders of Government the Baptism and Burial Returns and certified copies of the Marriage Returns are forwarded regularly at the close of every quarter to the Home Department of the Government of India. The originals of the Marriage Returns are filed in the Registrar General's office after the entries have been duly entered in the index.

VI.—POLICE.

The scheme for the re-organization of the Police, mentioned in last year's report as having been discussed with the Deputy Inspectors General of Police at Sibi, was carried out during the year. The transfer of the Loralai Thana to Zhob and of the Barkhan Thana to Thal Chotiali caused further slight modification in the Police Establishment. The changes thus carried out resulted in an increase of fourteen men to the force and an extra monthly expenditure of R97-14-6, which includes an allowance of R10 per month each to four 1st class Sergeants in charge of Thanas—one in Thal Chotiali and three in Zhob. With the exception of ten Policemen with the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, the rates of pay of each rank and grade is now the same in all the districts of Baluchistan. The rates of pay now fixed for the different grades are as follows :—

	R		R		R
Assistant District Superintendent, Police	250	Inspectors*	150	1st grade Sergeant	27
Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police	250	Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade	80	2nd do. do.	17
Horse Allowance	+30	Do. do. 2nd do.	60	3rd do. do.	14
Duffadar	37	Do. do. 3rd do.	40	1st grade Constable	12
				2nd do. do.	11
		Sowar, 1st grade	31	Sowar, 2nd grade	27

* The pay of the Zhob Inspector is R150—250.

The strength of the Police Force in Baluchistan now stands as follows :—

	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Honorary Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
Quetta-Peshin	1	1	...	9	78	...	322	6	56	473
Thal Chotiali	...	1	1	6	48	...	204	3	30	293
Zhob	...	...	1	4	39	...	112	3	32	191
Bolan	...	...	...	1	10	...	38	...	...	49
South-Eastern Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10
Total	1	2	2	20	175	2	684	12	118	1,016

The monthly cost of the whole force, excluding contingencies, pension charges and travelling expenses, amounts to R18,483-10-8.

The working of the Police has been fair throughout the year, but the progress of the Mushkaf Bolan Railway works has led to a large influx of Peshawari coolies, badmashes and ne'er-do-wells, and has not rendered the task of repressing crime in the Bolan and in the vicinity of Quetta very easy.

VII.—LEVIES.

The Quetta-Peshin Levy Establishment was revised during the past year, resulting in a decrease of R93 per mensem in the expenditure. Certain alterations were also sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in the Zhob Levy Establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1894. They are as follows :—

	R
Increase —	
Zhob Kakars	90
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	47
Musakhel Postal service	165
Lowana service	160
Total	462

	R
Decrease—	
Ghilzai service	10
Burgha Sherani service	25
Mandokhel service	55
TOTAL .	90

The net increase, which amounts to R372 per mensem, or R4,464 per annum, is a charge against the Provincial Revenues.

Some changes have been made in the South-Eastern Baluchistan Levy Establishment, but these are of little or no importance.

VIII.—JAILS.

It was found advisable during the past year to revise the Ministerial and Menial Establishments of the Quetta Jail, and the following were the proposals made by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin :—

PRESENT SCALE. Designation.	R	a.	p.	PROPOSED SCALE. Designation.	R	a.	p.	Increase. R	Decrease. R
Daroga	50	0	0	Daroga . . .	50	0	0	...	...
Mohurir	20	0	0	Clerk . . .	35	0	0	15	...
Compounder	15	0	0	Compounder . . .	15	0	0	...	...
Jemadar	16	0	0	Jemadar . . .	14	0	0	...	2
Duffadar	13	0	0	Duffadar . . .	11	0	0	...	2
Head night watchman . .	16	0	0	Head night watchman	14	0	0	...	2
Six night watchmen, at R11 each	66	0	0	Six night watchmen, at R9 each .	54	0	0	...	12
TOTAL	196	0	0	TOTAL	193	0	0	15	18

It was, however, decided that the present incumbents of the marginally cited appointments should retain their present rates of pay; but in the event of these appointments being vacated their successors should receive the lesser rates of pay noted below :—

	R per mensem.
Jemadar	16
Duffadar	13
Head night watchman . .	16

	R per mensem.
Jemadar	15
Duffadar	12
Head night watchman	15

The six night watchmen were reduced from R11 to R10 each.

It was urged by the Superintendent of the Jail that great inconvenience was experienced by him owing to the want of an English clerk who could keep the vernacular registers and prepare the jail contingent bills, as well as copy English letters, etc., and the appointment of Mohurir on R20 per mensem was accordingly abolished, that of clerk on R35 a month being substituted. Thus it will be seen that this revision resulted in an increase of R9 per mensem or R108 yearly, and was carried into effect from the 1st August 1893.

Rules were drawn up by the Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan for the payment of R5 per cent. commission to the Quetta Jail Establishment out of the receipts derived from convict labour. The order, a copy of which is annexed as Appendix C, having been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, was issued and took effect from the 1st April 1893.

IX.—TACCAVI ADVANCES.

At the commencement of the year 1893-94, the amount of the Taccavi advances outstanding in the Baluchistan Agency was R91,176-8-0. During the year advances were made to the extent of R36,510; and the recoveries effected amounted to R17,812. At the close of the year therefore the total sum outstanding aggregated R1,09,874-8-0.

The following statement shows the details of this amount by districts :—

DISTRICT.	Amount outstanding on 1st April 1893. R	a.	p.	Advances made during year. R	a.	p.	TOTAL. R	a.	p.	Recoveries made during year. R	a.	p.	Balance outstanding at close of year. R	a.	p.
Zhob	14,134	0	0	5,650	0	0	19,784	0	0	3,029	8	0	16,754	8	0
Quetta and Pishin . .	59,530	0	0	25,060	0	0	84,590	0	0	12,495	0	0	72,095	0	0
Thal Chotiali . . .	17,512	8	0	5,800	0	0	23,312	8	0	2,287	8	0	21,025	0	0
TOTAL .	91,176	8	0	36,510	0	0	1,27,686	8	0	17,812	0	0	1,09,874	8	0

It has not been found necessary to issue any further instructions to the several Political Agents relative to the grant of these advances; but it is satisfactory to note that the instalments due are paid up with great promptitude.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Below is given a statement which shows the opening balance, the receipts and expenditure of the year 1893-94 and the closing balance of the twelve Local Funds in Baluchistan :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts during the year.			Total receipts.			Expenditure during the year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Sibi Municipal Fund .	5.298	12	10	34,159	15	9	39,458	12	7	25,865	14	3	13,592	14	4
Quetta Municipal Fund	15,543	3	11	1,71,041	11	2	1,86,584	15	1	1,70,652	8	2	15,932	6	11
Loralai Town Fund . .	7,706	1	7	11,949	14	1	19,655,	15	8	14,222	3	9	5,433	11	11
Pishin Bazar Fund . .	14,635	3	1	63,246	15	9	77,882	2	10	52,783	3	8	25,098	15	2
Quetta Police Fund . .	9,517	8	2	19,546	2	11	29,063	11	1	17,385	14	7	11,677	12	6
Thal Chotiali Police Fund .	8,694	6	11	5,675	12	5	14,370	3	4	6,399	5	10	7,970	13	6
Zhob Police Fund . .	5,389	11	1	7,418	6	3	12,808	1	4	7,624	3	6	5,183	13	10
Zhob Levy Corps Fund .	31,977	5	7	84,549	1	11	1,16,526	7	6	81,000	13	8	35,525	9	10
Local Levy Fine Fund .	473	11	6	169	13	3	643	8	9	288	8	3	355	0	6
Sharigh Bazar Fund	5,728	7	3	26,870	14	0	32,599	5	3	12,611	11	6	19,987	9	9
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,635	14	8	55,998	5	9	64,634	4	5	59,605	6	0	5,028	14	5
Bolan Bazar Fund . .	21,169	15	7	36,523	9	0	57,693	8	7	26,852	3	10	30,841	4	9

Under the orders of the Government of India the Bolan Bazar Fund has been constituted an excluded Local Fund and banks with the Treasury, with effect from the beginning of the year 1894-95. The Local Levy Fine Funds till exists but it will very shortly be closed.

The budgets of all these Funds are examined and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner as usual, and copies of the annual accounts are sent by him to the Comptroller of India Treasuries as heretofore.

XI.—EDUCATION.

A grant of R1,200 per annum was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1317 E., dated the 19th June 1893, towards the advancement of primary education in Pishin. There are now three schools in the Pishin Division *viz.*, at Pishin, at Kushdil Khan, and at Gulistan, and the strength and pay of the establishment of these schools is as follows:—

Pishin.

	R Per mensem.
Head Teacher	40
Assistant do.	25
Peon	12
Contingencies	10
TOTAL .	87

Khushdil Khan.

1 Teacher	30
Contingencies	5
TOTAL .	35

Gulistan.

Same as Khushdil Khan	35
TOTAL .	35
GRAND TOTAL .	157

or R1,884 * per annum. Besides the above, a school costing the same as Kushdil Khan and Gulistan, has been established at Kuchlak (near Quetta); but the cost of this is defrayed from Provincial Revenues.

* The difference, R1,884—1,200-684, is debited to the Pishin Bazar Fund.

During the past year the contribution towards the up-keep of the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School at Quetta, commonly called the "Sandeman School," was increased under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, from R2,400* to R3,996 per annum, owing to the increased demand for education. This additional expenditure of R133 per mensem, or R1,596 per annum, was provided for by a corresponding reduction in the Provincial grant of R37,590 under "45.—Civil Works under Civil Officers."

* Originally sanctioned by the Foreign Department in their letter No. 167 E., dated the 21st January 1890.

On the 23rd of April 1893, a Committee assembled at the Sandeman School to discuss the advisability of enhancing the fees. The Committee were of opinion that the Punjab rates could not be adopted in their entirety in Quetta, as in the Punjab scholarships were given to the students in the Middle Department, whereas in the Quetta school no such scholarships exist.

A statement is attached as Appendix D shewing the fees levied in the Punjab and the rates it was proposed to adopt here. The proposals mentioned in column 5 of the statement met with the approbation of the Revenue Commissioner, and were carried into effect from the 1st June 1893.

It was brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, by the Political Agent, Kalat, that the want of a primary school at Mach, in the Bolan Pass, for the education of the children of the Panchayat of that place, was sadly felt; and it was suggested by the Political Agent that an establishment at a monthly cost not exceeding R50, as noted in the margin, would be ample to meet present requirements. The case was carefully considered by the Revenue Commissioner, and sanction was accorded to the above expenditure, with effect from the 1st of August 1893, payable from the Bolan Bazar Fund.

	R
1 Teacher	40
Contingencies	10
TOTAL	50

XII.—MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.

A proposition was made in December 1892 by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, that the monthly contribution of R20 from the Quetta Municipality towards the Sandeman Library should be raised to R30 per mensem. Much correspondence ensued on this subject, and it was finally agreed that, as the members of the Library pay octroi and other municipal taxes, they have a legitimate claim upon the Municipal Funds for assistance in matters of this kind. The proposal was therefore approved, and brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1893, provided, and on the understanding that the rates of subscription were increased so as to yield a similar amount, that is to say, the Municipality might reasonably give an annual grant equal to the sum realized by subscription up to a maximum not exceeding R30 a month. Provision was made in the Municipal Budget accordingly.

During the past year the Municipal contribution of R5 per mensem to the Library at Sibi was also increased, with effect from the 1st April 1893, to R15 per mensem. This increased expenditure was met from the provision of R1,000 sanctioned on account of repairs to buildings in the Budget of the Sibi Municipality for 1893-94. It may also be stated that a sum of R400 was granted for the purpose of building a new Library, and this amount was paid from savings effected by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, out of the sum of R2,200 sanctioned under new works in the Budget Estimates of the Sibi Municipality for 1892-93.

XIII.—TRADE RETURNS.

During the past year the value of the Chaman exports and imports were as under:—

	R	a.	p.
Exports	1,14,558	0	0
Imports	7,81,144	6	2

Comparing these figures with those given in the Administration Report for 1892-93, it will be seen that there is an enormous decrease in the value of the exports, which is chiefly due to the restrictions placed by the Afghan authorities upon all imports into their country. It will also be noticed that there is a considerable increase in the value of imports.

The exports and imports registered at Samungli and Mian Gandi during the year under review are as noted below:—

	Imports. R	a.	p.	Exports. R	a.	p.
Samungli	2,41,159	0	0	54,491	0	0
Mian Gandi	2,24,790	8	0	1,44,611	12	0
TOTAL	4,65,949	8	0	1,99,102	12	0

The total of the figures of these two posts for 1892-93 were—

Imports.	Exports.
R	R
3,88,438	1,35,176

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase both in imports and exports.

The above represents the trade carried on in the Kalat Territory, Seistan and Gurmsel.

Apart from the foregoing it may be said that during the past year about 3,400 camels besides some donkeys and horses passed through the Bolan carrying about 20,000 maunds of merchandise.

XIV.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement work has been proceeding throughout the year in the Quetta District, and latterly a commencement was made in Pishin.

Quetta was divided into six *tappahs* or circles, and these again sub-divided into 52 *mouzas* or villages, and 246 *mahals*. Of these, all the villages and *mahals* have been mapped and registers, etc., prepared, with the exception of one village. The *muafi* applications for three of the *tappahs* have been sent up to the Local Government with the Revenue Commissioner's recommendations, and orders have been passed by the Local Government, though these orders have not yet been promulgated to the people.

The settlement staff under Khan Bahadur Kazi Jellaluddin have been working well and economically, a total saving of some R4,000 having been effected in the allotment for the work.

It is to be noted that the severity of the winter, and the fact that many of the Brahui land-holders migrate to the low lands during this season, tends to prevent as rapid progress in the settlement as could be desired.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous matters were also dealt with by the Revenue Commissioner's Office during the year:—

I.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

II.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police.

III.—Orders regarding the grant of leave to the members of the Subordinate Office and Tahsil Establishments.

IV.—The revision of certain establishments in the Quetta and Pishin District.

V.—Revision of the Quetta and Pishin Public Works.

VI.—Re-organization of the Subordinate Office and Tahsil Establishments in the Thal Chotiali Agency.

VII.—Increase to the office establishment of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

VIII.—Acquisition of certain land at Khost by the Railway authorities.

IX.—Settlement of certain points pertaining to railway land between Spintangi and Gundakinduff.

X.—Transfer of the station and Cantonment of Loralai and the village of Pathankote from the Thal Chotiali Agency to the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Zhob,

XI.—Matters connected with forests in Baluchistan.

XII.—Several other minor matters which need not be mentioned.

The numbers of the official correspondence during the year 1893-94 were as follows:—

Receipts	3,128
Issues	2,661

It will be noticed that the letters received in, and issued from, this office have increased in number during the year under report, but, as has been explained in the Administration Reports for previous years, the Revenue Commissioner's Office, in many matters, corresponds unofficially only with the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. Many unofficial references are also made by this office to the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin, and all the monthly accounts of the several Agencies are disposed of in unofficial communications with the Quetta Treasury.

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,

Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the estimated and actual Receipts and Expenditure of the "Special Revenue and Expenditure" for the year 1893-94.

	Estimates for 1893-94. Original.	Estimates for 1893-94. Revised.	Actuals for 1893-94. Figures for 11 months to February 1894 as verified by Comptroller, India Treasuries.	Actuals for 1893-94. Figures for March 1894.	Actuals for 1893-94. Total.	Figures better by
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1893.	76,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	......	—...	86,766 13 8	10,766 13 8
Receipts.						
Revenue	5,82,120 0 0	5,82,120 0 0	4,60,140 13 3	1,74,575 12 1	......	......
Government allotment .	8,65,000 0 0	8,65,000 0 0	......	8,65,600 0 0	15,04,093 9 4	56,373 9 4
.		600 0 0	......	......		......
Receipts in Public Works Department.	......	......	......	3,777 0 0.	......	......
Total Receipts .	14,47,120 0 0	14,47,720 0 0	......	......	......	......
Total .	15,23,120 0 0	15,23,720 0 0	......	......	15,90,860 7 0	......
Expenditure.						
Expenditure in Civil Department, including Public Works under Civil officers	14,50,600 0 0	14,50,200 0 0	12,59,637 3 3	1,64,346 9 5	......	......
Expenditure in Public Works Department.	25,000 0 0	37,200 0 0	......	47,366 9 0	......	......
Repayment of Government loan.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	......	25,000 0 0	......	......
Total expenditure .	15,00,600 0 0	15,12,400 0 0	......	......	14,96,350 5 8	16,049 10 4
Closing balance .	22,520 0 0	11,320 0 0	......	......	94,510 1 4	83,190 1 4
Total .	15,23,120 0 0	15,23,720 0 0	......	......	15,90,860 7 0	......

I. MACIVOR, *Major*,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Appendix B.

RULES.

With the previous sanction of the Local Government the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to issue the following circular orders regarding the Retail sale of Opium, and under Sections 11 and 56 of Act XXII of 1881 to pescribe the following Rules regarding the grant of Licenses and Farms for the retail sale of intoxicating Drugs in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories:—

I.—OPIUM.

I. Under Rules 16 and 17 of the Rules under the Opium Act applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium, Poppy heads, and the preparations of Opium known as Chandu and Madak, shall be sold by auction before the commencement of the Official year, and shall be granted ordinarily for one year only,

II. Each Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent shall arrange to auction for the official year the contract for his own district. Ordinarily there should be one contract for each district, but where the revenues of a district are partly "Special" and partly "Imperial," as in Quetta and Pishin, separate contracts should be granted for the Special and Imperial areas respectively.

Thus there should be separate contracts for—

(*a*) the Quetta District;
(*b*) the Bolan;
(*c*) the Pishin District;
(*d*) the Thal-Chotiali District;
(*e*) the Zhob District;
(*f*) the Sanjawi and Barkhan Tahsils.

III. The contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium and its preparation including Poppy heads, shall always be sold separately from the contract for the sale of intoxicating Hemp Drugs.

IV. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell, by retail, Opium and its preparations including Poppy heads, shall be in the Form A annexed to these Rules.

V. Auction sales of these contracts should be held not later than the first week in March in each year, and each Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent will report at once to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction, the highest bids made at the auctions. The Revenue Commissioner is not bound to accept the higest bid or any bid, and may, if he thinks necessary, order a fresh sale.

VI. When any bid is accepted by the Revenue Commissioner, the contractor whose bid is accepted shall be required to deposit with the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent a sum equal to one-tenth of the whole amount bid, and the contract in Form A as prescribed by Rule IV shall then be given to him. If the licensed contractor fails to carry out the terms of his contract, the sum deposited under this rule shall, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, be forfeited to Government, and the contract shall be re-sold for the remainder of the year. The first contractor will be held responsible for any loss which the re-sale of the contract may occasion to Government. Otherwise the advance deposited will be adjusted against the sum due for the two last months of the year.

VII. The special attention of Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents is called to the orders of Government contained in the Resolutions of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4033 of 25th September 1891 and No. 2559 of 17th June 1892, and it should be borne in mind—

(*a*) that the number and localities of the shops at which Opium and its preparations may be sold must be specified in the contract;

(*b*) that no new shops in excess of the number so specified may be opened by the contractor during the term of his contract without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent;

(*c*) that the number of licensed shops specified in the contract at which opium may be sold should be reduced as low as possible;

(*d*) that the consumption of Opium in any form on the premises of licensed shops is altogether prohibited.

II.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

VIII. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell by retail the intoxicating Drugs, Ganja, Bhang and Charas, shall be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

IX. Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents are responsible for the annual sale of these contracts for their own districts. Separate contracts shall be given for each of the areas mentioned in Rule II, and the sales shall be held not later than the first week of March in each year.

X. The provisions of Rules V and VI regarding the sale of Opium contracts apply also to the auction of the contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs.

XI. Contracts for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs shall be in the Form B attached to these Rules.

XII. The provisions of Rule 20 of the Rules under the Opium Act applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories in regard to the disposal of Opium in the possession of an out-going contractor at the expiry of his contract, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply equally

to the disposal ofintoxicating Drugs in the possession of an out-going drug contractor at the expiry of his contract.

XIII. The importation into British Baluchistan and the Agency territories by a licensed contractor of intoxicating Drugs, brought from British India by rail, is permitted subject to the conditions *mutatis mutandis* specified in Rules 11 to 13 of the Rules under the Opium Act.

XIV. The contract (Form B) given to licensed contractors is for retail sale only, as defined in section 3 (K) of the Excise Act of 1881. The whole sale vend of intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) is absolutely prohibited, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another under the special orders of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.

XV. If the Hemp Plant is cultivated anywhere within the area to which a contract given under these Rules applies, the licensed contractor may apply to the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent for the attachment of the produce of the crop and for its sale to him by the cultivator at a fair price to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent. On receipt of such an application the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent shall order such attachment and sale accordingly.

III.—GENERAL.

XVI. Every licensed contractor for the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads, and every licensed contractor for the retail sale of intoxicating Drugs shall furnish to the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner half-yearly a return of the import and sales of Opium and poppy heads and a return of the import and sales of intoxicating Drugs in the forms given below. On receipt of these returns the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner will forward copies to the Revenue Commissioner.

I.

Return of the Import and Sales of Opium and Poppy Heads in the District of for the half-year ending

Description.	In stock at beginning of half-year.	Imported during the half-year.		Total.	Sold during the half-year.	In stock at close of half-year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
Opium						
Chandu						
Madak						
Poppy heads . . .						

II.

Return of the Import and Sales of Intoxicating Drugs in the District of for the half-year ending

Description.	In stock at beginning of half-year.	Imported during the half-year.		Total.	Sold during the half-year.	In stock at close of half-year.
		From British India.	From Afghanistan or Kalat.			
Ganja						
Charas						
Bhang						

QUETTA;
The 14th July 1893.

H. S. BARNES,
Revenue Commissioner.

FORM A.

Form of lease of the monopoly of the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads in the District for the year

In consideration of the monthly payments hereinafter specified, the monopoly of the retail sale of Opium and Poppy heads as defined in the Rules under the Opium Act (1 of 1878) applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories (hereinafter described as the Opium Rules) for the District is granted to (hereinafter called the Farmer) for the period of one year from the (subject to the following conditions, the infraction of any one of which shall involve forfeiture of the lease.

I The farmer shall pay to Government in each year the sum of R in the following monthly instalments:—

For April	R	For May	R
" June	"	" July	"
" August	"	" September	"
" October	"	" November	"
" December	"	" January	"
" February	"	" March	"

The tenth part of the sum payable for the whole year shall be deposited in advance by way of security and shall be credited in adjustment of the last two months' instalments. The instalment due for each of the other months shall be paid before the commencement of the month for which it is due.

II. No Opium or Poppy heads shall be sold by the farmer, or by any vendor subordinate to him, except at shops duly authorised by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of the District, the number and locality of which are specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

No shops in excess of the number specified in the Schedule at the time this lease is granted shall be opened during the period of the lease without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

III. A signboard shall be fixed at the door of every shop authorised by their contract with the name of the vendor and the designation "Licensed Vendor of Opium and Poppy heads." Every such shop and the shop accounts shall be open to inspection by the excise officer at any hour. No such shop shall be open nor shall sales be made therein before sunrise or after o'clock P.M.

IV. No Opium or Poppy heads in any form shall be consumed in or on the premises of the shops covered by this lease.

V. No sub-letting of this lease without the sanction, in writing of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner previously obtained, shall be permitted.

VI. All vendors subordinate to the farmer, shall be licensed by him, and shall be considered to be his agents, and he will be held responsible for the due fulfilment by them, of all the conditions of this license.

VII. Any breach of the Opium Act or Rules by the farmer, or by a vendor subordinate to the farmer, shall be held to be an infraction of this lease. In the event of any infraction of this lease the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may either close or remove the shop where the infraction takes place, and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his subordinate vendor on account of such closure or removal, or the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, cancel this lease and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his subordinate vendors on account of such cancellation.

VIII. The farmer shall be entitled to the assistance of Government servants in the detection and apprehension of offenders against the Opium Act or Rules.

IX. The farmer may supply himself and the licensed vendors subordinate to him with Opium and Poppy heads in any manner and from any source provided for in the Opium Rules.

X. The Opium and Poppy heads offered for sale by the farmer, or by licensed vendors subordinate to him, shall be of good quality and free from adulteration.

XI. No Opium or Poppy heads shall be supplied to European soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers whether with their Regiments or on staff or Civil employ, except with the permission of a Medical Officer, and no Opium or Poppy heads shall be supplied to any insane person or to children.

XII. The farmer shall be bound to furnish such returns of sales of Opium and Poppy heads made by himself or by his subordinate vendors as the Revenue Authorities may direct.

He shall also furnish returns of the amount of Opium and Poppy heads imported into British Baluchistan or the Agency territories by himself or his agents.

XIII. This lease is granted subject to the conditions contained in the published Rules under the Opium Act, which are applicable to British Baluchistan and the Agency territories.

Signature of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

Signature of Contractor.

Date

SCHEDULE.

Schedule shewing the number and locality of the licensed shops authorised for the year 189

District.	Locality of shop.	No. of shops in each locality.

FORM B.

Form of lease for the monopoly of the retail sale of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang and Charras) in the District of for the year

In consideration of the monthly payments hereinafter specified, the monopoly of the sale of intoxicating Drugs made from the Hemp Plant (Ganja, Bhang and Charas) for the District of , is granted to (hereinafter called the Farmer) for the period of one year from the subject to the following conditions :—

I. The farmer shall pay to Government the sum of R. in the following monthly instalments :—

For April	R	For May	R
" June	"	" July	"
" August	"	" September	"
" October	"	" November	"
" December	"	" January	"
" February	"	" March	"

II. A sum equivalent to one-tenth part of the sum payable for the whole year shall be deposited in advance by way of security, and shall be credited in adjustment of the last two months' instalments. The instalment due for each of the other months shall be paid before the commencement of the month for which it is due.

III. The farmer is at liberty to obtain Drugs from any quarter he thinks proper, provided the Excise Laws and Rules are not infringed, and provided he obtains the Drugs under passes issued in accordance with the Excise Rules.

IV. No drugs shall be sold by the farmer or by any vendor subordinate to him, except at shops duly authorised by the Revenue Authorities, the number and location of which are specified in the Schedule hereto annexed. No shops in excess of the number specified in the Schedule at the time of granting this lease, shall be opened during the period of the lease, without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent.

V. A sign board shall be fixed at the door of every authorised shop with the name of the vendor and the designation "Licensed Vendor of Ganja, Charas and Bhang." Every such shop and the shop accounts shall be open to inspection by the excise officer at any hour.

VI. No authorised shop shall be open nor shall sales be made therein before sunrise, or after P. M. All gaming and disorderly conduct shall be prevented therein.

VII. No sub-letting of this lease is permitted.

VIII. In the event of the farmer failing to carry out the terms of this lease, the money deposited as security shall be forfeited to Government.

IX. All vendors subordinate to the farmer, shall be considered to be his agents, and he is held responsible for the due fulfiment by them of all the conditions of this lease.

X. This contract is given subject to all the provisions of the Excise Rule prescribed by the Chief Revenue Authority under Act XXII of 1881. Any breach of the Excise Laws

or Rules by the farmer or his subordinate vendors, shall be held to be an infraction of this lease. In the event of any infraction of this lease, the Deputy Commissioner or Political Agent may close or remove the shop where the infraction takes place, and no compensation shall be payable to the farmer or his agents in respect of such closing or removal; or, the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, cancel this lease, and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer or his agent in respect of such cancellation.

XI. The drugs supplied by the farmer should always be of good quality and free from adulteration.

XII. The farmer and the vendors subordinate to him, shall be at liberty to sell drugs at such prices as they think proper, without any interference on the part of Government.

XIII. No drugs shall be supplied to European soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers, whether with their Regiments or on Staff, or Civil employ.

XIV. No drugs shall be sold under this contract on credit.

XV. No drugs shall be supplied to any insane person or to children.

XVI. The farmer is bound to furnish returns of the sale and import of drugs, at such period, and in such forms, as the Revenue Authorities may from time to time direct.

Signature of Deputy Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Locality of shop.	No. of shops in each locality.

Appendix C.

Order by the Revenue Commissioner and Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan, No. 513, dated 5th May 1893.

The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of paragraph 810 of th Punjab Jail Manual, to apportion five per cent. of the receipts derived from convict labour in the Quetta District to the Quetta Jail Establishment, and to prescribe the following rules :—

I. The sanctioned rates of commission are :—

(*a*) Five per cent. on the value of all convict labour employed on public buildings belonging to Government or local bodies, whether the work consists of original construction or repairs, except that no commission is allowed on the value of convict labour employed on the *ordinary annual repairs of jail buildings.*

II. The receipts are :—

(*a*) Cash paid into the treasury.

(*b*) Transfer credits adjusted in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

III. The commission on the value of convict labour will be drawn half-yearly on a separate bill.

IV. At the close of the half-year the Superintendent of the Jail will submit to the Inspector General's Office a bill showing—

i (*a*) Total sum credited into the treasury during the six months ;

(*b*) value of convict labour employed during the month, and adjusted by transfer credits in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

ii. Five per cent. thereon, after deducting value of tools and plant.

V. This bill, after verification by the Treasury as to (i) (*a*), and by the Comptroller of India Treasuries as regards (i) (*b*) will be countersigned by the Inspector General and returned to the Superintendent to present at the Treasury for payment.

VI. The bill should be headed in red ink " Special Expenditure."

VII. The Superintendent of the Jail will attach to the bill sent under Rule IV a distribution list for the Inspector General's sanction, showing how the commission to be drawn is to be distributed. This list, after approval, will be returned with the bill when it is countersigned.

H. S. BARNES,

Revenue Commissioner and Inspector General of Jails in Baluchistan.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the fees levied in schools in the Punjab and the rates which is proposed to adopt in the Quetta-Sandeman School.

Class.	Grade.	Punjab scale.	Present scale in Quetta.	Proposed scale.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Upper class	I. Grade, monthly, income R500 and above.	8 0 0	......	6 0 0
	II. Grade, monthly, income R200	6 0 0		4 0 0
	III. Grade, monthly, income R100 and below.	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
IV.—Upper class.	I. Grade	7 0 0	......	5 8 0
	II. "	5 0 0	......	3 8 0
	III. "	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
III.—Middle.	I. "	7 0 0	.. ...	5 0 0
	II. "	5 0 0	......	3 0 0
	III. "	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
II.—Middle.	I. "	6 0 0		4 0 0
	II. "	4 0 0	......	2 8 0
	III. "	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
I.—Middle	I. "	4 8 0	......	3 0 0
	II. "	3 0 0		1 12 0
	III. "	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
V.—Primary.	I. "	3 0 0	... ..	2 0 0
	II. "	2 0 0	......	1 8 0
	III. "	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
IV.—Primary.	I. "	2 4 0	......	1 8 0
	II. "	1 8 0	......	1 4 0
	III. "	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 10 0
III.—Primary.	I. "	1 4 0	......	0 12 0
	II. "	0 12 0	......	0 8 0
	III. "	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
II.—Primary.	I. "	0 12 0	......	0 8 0
	II. "	0 8 0	......	0 6 0
	III. "	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
I.—Primary.	I. "	0 6 0		......
	II. "	0 4 0		......
	III. "	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0

S. HARCOURT KING,

Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., held charge of the District throughout the year.

Captain Kemball was transferred to the Thal Chotiali District and Lieutenant (now Captain) A. F. Bruce assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, Assistant Commissioner Pishin, and District Superintendent of Police on the 17th April 1893. He was on privilege leave during the month of January 1894, and the work was carried on by Captain Anscomb, Treasury Officer, Quetta, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, retired from the service on the 25th April 1893. The Government of India decided, in the Foreign Department letter No. 235G., dated the 10th February 1893, that the appointments of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the Treasury Officer, Quetta, should be brought into the regular gradation list of Baluchistan Extra Assistant Commissioners. Mr. S. H. King succeeded Mr. Ingle. During Mr. King's absence on privilege leave from 2nd November to 21st December 1893, the charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was held by Munshi Aziz-ud-din Khan, Attaché.

Mr. Smith was in charge of the Quetta Treasury from the 24th April to the 11th May 1893, when he was relieved by Captain Anscomb, Superintendent of the Agent to the Governor General's Office, who was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner and posted as Treasury Officer.

Kazi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, was transferred to the Zhob District, and Maulvi Abdul Rahim assumed charge of the Peshin Sub-division on the 21st January 1894.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant, Chaman, was deputed to Loralai on the 6th January, and was posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner there from the 16th February 1894. Mir Shams Shah, Sharishtedar in the Office of the Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, was appointed as Officiating Native Assistant, Chaman.

Lala Hari Ram, Tehsildar of Pishin, was transferred to Barkhan Tahsil, and his place was taken by Munshi Amar Sing, Tehsildar, on the 22nd January 1894.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. The land revenue in Pishin and Quetta was collected during the year under review in accordance with the orders passed during 1892-93. Batai was abolished in Killa Abdulla, and a fixed assessment of R526 was substituted.

A new set of rules was sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the collection of grazing tax. The rates of the tax were considerably reduced, as the following comparative table will show :—

	New rates.			Old rates.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Male camels	0	8	0	1	0	0
Female ,,	1	0	0	1	8	0
Buffaloes	0	8	0	0	12	0
Cattle	0	6	0	0	8	0
Donkeys	0	4	0	0	4	0
Sheep and goats	0	1	0	0	1	0

A grazing tax was, for the first time, levied from the villages in Sarlath.

The rains during the year were abundant and timely, and the crops were in consequence good. There was an extensive *khush kaba* (rain) cultivation.

SPECIAL REVENUES (QUETTA).

3. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind amounted to R51,489-3-9 details of which are given in Statement A. The actual receipts under this head, during the year 1892-93, were R79,050-6-10, including R5,300-15-0, on account of arrears of the preceding year. The estimate for the year under report was R71,000. Thus the actual collections for 1893-94 would show a deficit either compared with the estimates of the same year or the actual receipts of 1892-93. A reference to Statement A would, however, show that this deficit is only nominal, as grain of the estimated value of R22,000 was in

stock at the close of the year. It could not be disposed of, as reasonable prices were not offered for it.

The following figures would show that, as far as the collections in kind go, the results of the year under report are very satisfactory :—

	Maundage collected during 1892-93.			Maundage collected during 1893-94.		
	M.	*s.*	*c.*	*M.*	*s.*	*c.*
Wheat	9,752	23	11	12,205	35	8
Barley	1,044	38	12	2,301	1	0
Bhoosa	7,652	37	0	13,530	10	0

A sum of ₨2,463-7-5 was collected in the Bolan Pass.

Rupees 2,277-1-3 were paid out of the contingent grant as Lumbardari allowances.

4. The Quetta Revenue Provincial Contract ended on the 31st March 1893. The Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 146C., dated the 24th November 1892, sanctioned a Provincial Contract for the Agency for a period of four years, beginning with 1893-94.

5. Statement B shows the receipts and expenditure for 1893-94 of the "Special Revenue and Expenditure." The total receipts amounted to ₨2,32,049-14-2 against the estimate of ₨2,48,864, showing a decrease of ₨16,814-1-10. This deficit would not have appeared had the grain and bhoosa in stock, valued at ₨22,000, been sold. The receipts under head "IV.—Stamps" show an increase of ₨8,532-11-0. The revenue under "V.—Excise" shows a deficit of ₨10,089-10-3. The contracts for Abkari, rum, opium and other drugs were sold for far lesser sums than those estimated. The reason for this deficit is that the contractors for the year 1892-93 suffered a heavy loss.

6. The total expenditure for the year 1893-94 amounted to ₨4,13,610-10-9, of which the following items, formerly paid from the "Special Allotment" or Imperial Revenues, may be deducted :—

	₨	a.	p.
XV.—Post Office	1,899	0	0
XX.—Police	1,21,939	5	4
(After deducting ₨1,680 paid from Quetta Revenues.)			
25 Political—			
Pay of Political Agent	10,877	8	1
" Establishment	10,316	14	9
Travelling Allowances	1,345	4	10
Contingencies	2,130	15	10
Levies (Pishin)	74,877	11	0
TOTAL	2,23,386	11	10

Thus the expenditure, which is chargeable against the Quetta Revenues, is ₨1,90,223-14-11. The receipts, excluding ₨11,404 paid by the Quetta Municipality towards the cost of the Police, amount to ₨2,20,645-14-2. The result is therefore very satisfactory.

PISHIN REVENUES.

7. The land revenue collected in kind and cash in the Pishin District is shown in Statement C. The estimate for 1893-94 was, under this head, ₨64,000, whilst the actual receipts amounted to ₨95,469-6-11, showing an increase of ₨31,469-6-11. The receipts during 1892-93 were ₨65,274-11-10. The increase chiefly falls under "Collections in kind" which amounted to ₨58,778-13-11 in 1893-94 against ₨29,093-1-7 in 1892-93. There were good and timely spring rains, and the *khush kaba* crops were excellent. The grazing tax receipts, notwithstanding a radical reduction in the rates, show an increase of ₨2,471-2-0. The Pishin tahsil officials used special efforts in collecting the grazing tax from nomads.

8. Imperial receipts under all heads for the year 1893-94 are shown in Statement D which has been verified by the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The actual collections during the year amounted to ₨1,27,328-9-0, showing an increase of ₨20,248-9-0 over the estimates.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

9. During the year 1892-93, the revenue on account of irrigation works was assessed at the following rates :—

Shebo Canal (except Shadezais)	⅓ of produce.
Khusdil Khan Bund	⅓ "
Zar Karez	⅓ "

No change was made during the year under report with regard to the Shadezai village and Zar Karez. The Revenue Commissioner decided that, from the 1st April 1893 all lands under the Shebo Canal and Khusdil Khan Bund should be assessed at the rate of one-third of the produce.

The total revenue collected by the Tahsil Establishment during 1893-94, amounted to R48,936-1-1* against R31,427-10-5 realized in 1892-93.

	R a. p.
* Shebo Canal	13,119-15-6
Khushdil Khan Bund . . .	35,733-2-4
Zar Karez	82-15-3

A sum of R3,074-2-9 was paid on account of Lumbardari allowances and wages of caretakers, and R45,861-14-4 were credited to the Public Works Department.

The Zar Karez was almost dry when the rabi showings commenced, and hence there is a large deficit in its receipts.

10. A sum of R25,060, detailed in Statement E, was given to the zemindars of the district as taccavi advances, on substantial security. The following important works were undertaken by the zemindars :—

(*i*) Karez at old Bazar by Abdul Aziz Khan Batezai.

(*ii*) A Karez at Dabrai, about 16 miles from Gulistan, by Bismilla Ghilzai.

(*iii*) Karez at Khanzai by Malik Rahman and others.

(*iv*) A Bund on the Lora by Malik Kamran and others of Segi.

A sum of R13,921-4-0 was recovered in part payment of taccavi advances and interest. The details of this are given in Statement F.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

11. There have been no epidemics in the district during the year under review. A few cases of small-pox occurred in the villages near Gulistan.

In Quetta a drainage scheme, estimated at R65,000, was prepared under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department. Application was made to the Government of India for a loan of R55,000. A portion of the scheme was carried out during 1893-94, at a cost of R10,000.

Almost all the surface wells in the town were closed, and hydrants erected at convenient places in the lanes. Water pipes have been laid to several private residences. The Conservancy Establishment was placed under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, who undertook to supervise their work.

JUDICIAL.

12. Statement G attached to the report shows the Civil and Criminal work done by each Court during 1893-94. The total number of cases disposed of was 10,037, against 11,873 in 1892-93. The decrease in the numbers, however, does not mean decrease in the work, as minute legal details have now to be attended to.

The number of Civil suits disposed of during the year under report was 7,378, of which, as usual, the greater portion was decided by the Munsiff of Quetta, Pandit Nand Lall. Two thousand and thirty-nine Criminal, and 620 Miscellaneous Revenue cases were also decided. The number of cases decided by Jirga was 52, details of which are embodied in Statement H.

POLICE.

13. The result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime are enumerated in Statement I. The total number of cognizable cases for the period under review, which are admitted to have occurred, is 1,078 against 1,781 admitted last year, showing a decrease of 703. This decrease reflects creditably on the Police and shows that they have been working well and zealously.

14. With effect from the 1st February 1894, the pay of first grade Sowars was reduced from R33 to R31 per mensem.

Statement J shows the distribution of the Police on the 31st March 1894. Out of total strength of 529 men, 209 men were employed in offices, thanas and out-posts; 115 on the Railway line; 91 on miscellaneous guards; 65 in the lines.

Statement K gives the distribution of the Police force according to castes. The number of local Pathans and Baluchis shows an increase of 16.

15. Statement L shows the receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Police Local Fund for 1893-94.

16. The cost of the Police during 1893-94 amounted to R1,23,619-5-4, the whole of which was charged against "Special Expenditure."

17. The office of the District Superintendent of Police was held by Captain Kemball up to the 16th April 1893, and by Captain Bruce from the 17th April to the close of the year. The District Superintendent of Police speaks highly of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Yar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who, he says, is an invaluable Assistant. Mr. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is a willing, painstaking and capable officer, and has been of much service in all work connected with the Police.

During the year under review, one Sergeant, Leela Ram, was sent to the Philour Police Training School, who passed the examination with credit.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

18. To ensure order in Kakar Toba and to effectually protect the Kafila road to Ghazni, a Levy post was established at Sabara, about 50 miles from Pishin. The strength of the Levy post at Barshore (Toba) was augmented, and the men composing it were directed to occupy Sabara during the summer months, returning to Barshore for the winter.

19. Levies were largely employed in the district in the protection of crops and collection of revenue. No Mushriffs (care-takers) were employed in Peshin, and their duty was performed by the Levies. The Levies investigated 13 cases in the Pishin Sub-division.

The detachment of native infantry was withdrawn from the Killa Abdulla Fort on the 4th October 1893, and the Fort was occupied by Police and Levies.

QUETTA JAIL.

20. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1893 was 45. Two hundred and eighty-two convicts were admitted, and 288 released or transferred during 1893-94 as shewn in Statement M. The number in jail on the 31st March 1894 was 39. Seventy-four prisoners were sent from the Quetta to the Sikharpur Jail.

21. The average daily number of prisoners, as per Statement N, was 63·06 against 73·21 in 1892-93. The latter number, however, included under-trial prisoners, which have been omitted from the returns now submitted.

The average cost of maintenance per man per annum was R50-3-5 against R57-9-0 during 1892-93. The receipts from jail labour amounted to 2,059-8-10 in 1893-94 against R1,127-1-7 during the preceding year. Prison labour was largely employed by the Public Works Department.

REGISTRATION.

22. During 1893-94, 407 documents were registered by Sub-Registrars in the district against 376 registered during 1892-93. The receipts during the period under review amounted to R1,089-8-0.

LOCAL FUNDS.

23. The Municipal administration of Quetta was taken over by Mr. S. H. King on his assumption, on the 25th April 1893, of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. Statement O attached to the report shows the receipts of, and expenditure from, the Quetta Municipal Fund during 1893-94. The net receipts, after deducting the loan obtained from Thal Chotiali funds and sale-proceeds of land, etc., during 1892-93, were R1,68,876-13-11. The income for 1893-94, which was R1,71,041-11-2, compares favourably with the actual revenue of 1892-93.

The total income from octroi and other taxes, during 1893-94, amounted to R1,20,973-11-8, which, on a population of 16,967, gives an incidence of R7-2-1 per head.

The total expenditure amounted to R1,70,652-8-2, which includes a sum of R42,924-2-8 paid to the Cantonment authorities on account of a moiety of the net octroi receipts.

The year closed with a balance of R15,932-6-11 to the credit of the fund.

24. The balance to the credit of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund, on the 1st April 1893, was R14,635-3-1. The net receipts of the fund, after deducting R30,859-15-6 on account of deposits and advances, during 1893-94, were R32,387-0-3. The total expenditure, excluding a sum of R27,671-3-0 paid on account of deposits, etc., amounted to R25,112-0-8. The balance on the 31st March 1894 was R25,098-15-2. Details are given in Statement P.

25. In Statement Q are shown the receipts of, and expenditure from, all the Excluded Local funds in the district. The balance to the credit of these funds, on 31st March 1893, R39,695-15-2. The receipts during 1893-94 amounted to R2,53,834-13-10 and expen-

diture to R2,40,821-10-5, leaving a balance of R52,709-2-7 on the 31st March 1894, which is made up of the following items :—

	R	a.	p.
(i) Quetta Municipal Fund	15,932	6	11
(ii) Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund	25,098	15	2
(iii) Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	11,677	12	6

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

26. New rules regulating the sale of opium and other drugs were issued by the Revenue Commissioner. Under these, the consumption of opium and its preparations on premises was prohibited. The excise revenue of the Quetta District, including Bolan, amounted to R88,760-5-9 in 1893-94 against R1,03,485-0-9 during the preceeding year. The receipts under this head in Pishin during 1893-94 were R15,886 against R24,514 in 1892-93.

This fall in the revenue is due to the loss suffered by the contractors during 1892-93, and the location of Pathan, instead of Bombay Regiments in the district.

STAMPS.

27. The receipts from Court-fee and general stamps were as under :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	58,202	0	0	65,932	11	0
Pishin	9,151	10	0	7,327	0	0

The receipts in Quetta show a steady increase, whereas those of Pishin show a tendency to decrease. The cause of this decrease in Pishin has been briefly explained in the eighth paragraph of this report.

FORESTS.

28. The following areas have been created "State Forests" under the British Baluchistan Forest Regulations of 1890 :—

(a) The Mari Chak Forest of 1,830 acres, situated in the Takatu Range.

(b) The catchment area of the Quetta water-supply comprising 3,640 acres, which has been added to the Zarghun State Forest.

An area of acres 500-0-7 has been acquired under the Khushdil Khan Bund and handed over to the Forest Department, but it has not yet been declared a "State Forest."

The Forest Department realized R9,219 on account of royalty on firewood.

EDUCATION.

29. Statement R shows the number of schools in the district, the number and castes of the children under instruction, the receipts and expenditure connected with them.

30. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan sanctioned, from 1st April 1893, the enhancement of the contribution paid from the Provincial Revenues towards education in Quetta, from R2,400 to R3,996 per annum. The pay of the establishment of the Sandeman (Boys) School was revised ; three new teachers were appointed and the school was raised permanently to the "High Department."

Four boys went up for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University and all were successful.

Nine boys appeared in the Middle School Examination held in January 1894, and all of them passed. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School on 31st March 1894 was 222 against 207 on the same date of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the number of local Pathans has risen from 22 to 46.

Shaikh Fazal Ilahi, Head Master of the school, went to Palampur on transfer in May 1893, and his place in Quetta was taken by Munshi Gulab Singh. Fazal Ilahi did very good work as Head Master and the excellent condition the school was in when he left, was due mainly to his exertions.

31. Mr. F. Haden Cope, M.A., Inspector of Schools, visited Quetta in the last week of October 1893. The results of the examinations held by him were satisfactory. He brought prominently to notice the want of a suitable boarding-house. The proposal met with the Agent to the Governor-General's warm approval, who promised a contribution of R200 towards the cost of the building and R5 per mensem as stipends for Pathan boys.

Prizes were distributed to the boys by General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., on the 30th October 1893.

32. The number of girls in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on 31st March 1894 was 51 against 47 on the same date in the preceding year. The school was inspected by Mr. Cope in October 1893, and prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Lady Browne on the 28th idem. She very kindly awarded a scholarship of R4 per mensem to the girl who obtained highest marks in the examination.

33. A new building was provided for the European school at Quetta, towards the cost of which the Quetta Municipality contributed R750 and the Provincial Revenues R1,500. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1894 was 35.

34. A new school was opened at Kuchlak in August 1893. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 25.

35. The Government of India sanctioned, with effect from the 1st December 1893, a contribution of R1,200 per annum towards education in Pishin. There were two schools last year—one in Peshin and the other at Khushdil Khan—maintained from the local funds. With the aid received from Government, primary schools were established in March 1894 at Gulistan and Chaman. The number of boys in the Pishin, Khushdil Khan, Gulistan and Chaman schools on 31st March 1894 was 102.

The Church Missionary Society opened a primary school at Quetta in January 1894. The number of pupils in this school is 31.

36. The total number of pupils in all schools was 466 which included 141 local Pathans. The receipts amounted to R14,196-2-6, of which R4,163 were contributed by the Imperial and Provincial Revenues, R5,766-12-2 by local funds, and R4,266-10-0 were raised by tuition fees and private subscriptions. The total cost amounted to R14,027-1-10, which gives an incidence of R30-1-7 per student per annum.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

37. Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull was appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department and posted as Superintendent in Baluchistan and Derajat. He proceeded on leave in October 1893, and his work was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, until the middle of February 1894, when Veterinary Lieutenant Maxwell joined the Agency.

Twenty-six horses and one donkey stallion were employed in the district during 1893-94. They covered 786 mares. Out of the 26 horse stallions, five worked in the district for less than a month, and covered 15 mares. The remaining 22 stallions covered 771 mares, which gives an average of 35 per stallion. It must be borne in mind that all these horses are employed during the winter in other districts in the Agency.

38. The annual Horse Fair and Agricultural Show was held at Quetta on the 3rd and 4th October 1893. The total number of animals of all classes exhibited was 924 against 697 exhibited in the fair of 1892. One hundred and eighty-two remounts were purchased by the Remount and Rearing Departments, Cavalry Regiments and Police. The native dealers from the Punjab purchased 216 animals, most of which were probably sold to the Native Cavalry in India.

Kazi Muzafar Khan, Tehsildar of Quetta, and Iskan Khan, an influential zemindar and trader of Pishin, attended the course of technical instruction held at the Civil Veterinary Department Farm at Babugarh during the Christmas week of 1893.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

39. The following exports and imports were registered by the Trade Moharirs during 1893-94:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
From Afganistan—						
Chaman	7,81,144	6	2	1,14,558	0	0
From Southern Baluchistan and Persia—						
Samungli	2,41,159	0	0	54,491	0	0
Mian Ghundi	2,24,790	8	0	1,44,611	12	0
TOTAL	12,47,093	14	2	3,13,660	12	0

The imports during 1892-93 amounted to R7,19,434-13-5 and exports to R6,28,094-14-1. The diminution in exports is in the trade with Kandahar registered at Chaman.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

40. The Levies continued to occupy the Sarakaruna and Dobandi posts in Achakzai Toba. A chowki was built at Dobandi.

In May 1893 the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan decided that land revenue and grazing tax should be levied from the Achakzais. The maliks, however, volunteered to pay a lump sum of R5,100. This the Agent to the Governor-General agreed to.

The expenditure in Toba amounted to R3,208-0-1.

Though the revenue realized does not amount to much, yet the introduction of this light assessment has brought the Achakzais in close contact with us, and they have begun, for the first time, to realize that they are British subjects.

41. The Afghan officials of Kadnai continued to harass the British subjects near Chaman, their main object in doing so was to acquire sole rights over the Bogra Sirki Tilerai water. The Spirwan Miralzais who live near Kandahar sold $3\frac{33}{110}$ shares of their water to the Afghan authorities for a sum of R1,700 (Kandahari coin.)

42. On the 21st May 1893 Khan Mahomed Khan, an Afghan official, came to the Miralzai village and wanted to establish a post on the Sirki Tilerai Karez. He was informed that pending the settlement of the boundary, he could not be permitted to reside at Sirki Tilerai, and he therefore withdrew. On the 8th July 1893 Mahomed Akram Khan, Hakim of Kadnai, accompanied by Sultan Ali Khan, Hakim of Takhta-Pul, made another effort to establish a post at Sirki Tilerai, but he was not permitted to do so.

Abdul Hamid Khan Tajik, a Surveyor in His Highness the Amir's employ, paid a visit to Achakzai Toba, evidently with the object of preparing a map of the country showing the position of our levy posts at Sarakaruna and Dobandi.

His Highness the Amir's post at Lashkar Dhand, which consisted of 20 khassadars, was augmented by 25 men in July 1893.

During 1893-94, nine sepoys deserted from the regiment stationed at Chaman and carried away with them fourteen rifles.

CHAMAN WATER-SUPPLY.

43. Chaman is still very scantily supplied with water. On mobilization not a drop of water will, I understand, be available for the bazar. I trust that the Bogra Tilerai water to which His Highness the Amir has relinquished his claim, may be brought down.

It will make Chaman a habitable place, and enable lucerne and vegetables to be grown. Both of these will be invaluable in war time, and are sorely needed now.

GENERAL REMARKS.

44. Captain Bruce was in charge of the Quetta Sub-division and Shora-rud throughout the year. The revenue collections have been very satisfactorily made by him. He was also in charge of the Police which are now a smart body of men, and I think compare favourably with the usual Indian Police. His judicial work has been carefully done, and he has afforded me much valuable assistance.

Mr. King has been in charge of the Municipality in addition to his work as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Captain Anscomb, Baluchistan Volunteers, has had charge of the Treasury and has also been senior Munsiff. Both the above officers have worked assiduously throughout the year.

The Pishin revenues show a considerable increase, although prices have ruled lower than has been known before, and Kazi Imam-ud-din deserves special credit for this and for the way he managed the Sub-division. He was transferred to Zhob in January 1894 after completing the revenue work for the year.

He was relieved by Maulvi Abdul Rahim.

Shaikh Abdul Rahman was Native Assistant at Chaman, and had charge of Toba. He very successfully managed that somewhat difficult country, and collected revenue from the Achakzais for the first time on record. He did this without a single mishap.

He was promoted in January last to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, and was relieved by Mir Shams Shah, a very promising official.

Pandit Nand Lall as Munsiff of Quetta has done an immense amount of judicial work during the year, and has done it satisfactorily.

Kazi Muzafar Khan, the Tehsildar of Quetta, is an excellent man with great energy.

Harri Ram, the Tehsildar of Pishin, worked well and was transferred to Barkhan in January. He has been relieved by Munshi Amar Singh.

Lalla Jamait Rai has been my head clerk throughout the year, and has rendered me great assistance. He is as assiduous and energetic as ever.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

A.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash realised in the Quetta Sub-division for the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund	Cash realised.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Collection in kind—	Mds. Srs. Ch.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	
1. Wheat	12 0 0	3 4 0	39 0 0	......	Total collections in kind were the following :—
	1,386 18 4	3 2 0	4,332 10 11	......	
	102 21 0	2 12 0	281 15 1	......	Mds. S. C.
	16 32 0	2 8 0	42 0 0	......	
	83 28 0	1 14 3	158 4 0	......	1. Wheat . 12,205 35 8
2. Barley	60 0 0	2 10 0	157 8 0	......	2. Barley . 2,301 1 0
	69 14 8	2 8 0	173 6 6	......	3. Oates . 24 14 14
	868 30 8	2 6 0	2,063 5 0	......	4. Bhusa . 13,530 10 0
	3 30 4	1 14 0	7 0 9	......	
	9 0 0	1 12 0	15 12 0	......	Quantities shown in column 2 have been sold and the remaining quantities were in hand on the 1st April 1894.
	1,064 15 0	1 10 0	1,729 10 2	......	
3. Oats	6 14 14	3 8 0	22 4 10	......	
	6 13 0	2 0 0	12 10 5	......	
4. Bhoosa	11,045 11 0	0 10 0	6,903 4 9	15,938 12 5	
Total	14,734 28 6	.....	15,938 12 5	15,938 12 5	
II.—Collections in cash—					
1. Crops cut green	......	......	70 0 10	......	
2. Palezat	......	......	4,942 0 0	......	
3. Gardens and orchards	......	......	1,487 7 2	......	
4. Water mills	......	......	1,760 4 0	......	
5. Fixed assessment	......	......	650 0 0	......	
6. Lucerne	......	......	9,443 10 4	......	
7. Jawari	......	......	4,644 10 3	......	
8. Vegetables	......	......	1,573 0 10	......	
9. Peas, etc.	......	......	56 1 10	......	
10. Abiana fees	......	......	346 8 0	......	
11. Fines under L.—Land Revenue	......	......	74 0 0	......	
12. Miscellaneous	......	......	1,391 5 7	......	
13. Royalty on coal	......	......	75 0 0	......	
Total	......	......	26,514 0 10	26,514 0 10	
III. Grazing tax	......	......	5,382 6 0	......	
IV. Arrears of previous years	......	......	1,190 9 1	......	
V. Land revenue realized in the Bolan Pass.	......	......	2,463 7 5	9,036 6 6	
Grand Total	14,743 28 6	......	51,489 3 9	51,489 3 9	

Details by Tahsil.

Description.	Quetta.	Bolan.	Total.
	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.
1. Collections in kind	15,938 12 5	......	15,938 12 5
2. Do. in cash	26,514 0 10	2,463 7 5	28,977 8 3
3. Grazing tax	5,382 6 0	......	5,382 6 0
4. Arrears	1,190 9 1	......	1,190 9 1
Total	29,025 12 4	2,463 7 5	51,489 3 9

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collections in cash as per column 5.	Lombardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in Treasury.
₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.	₨ a. p.
51,489 3 9	1,129 6 0*	50,359 13 9

* This sum was paid to Kasis under Revenue Commissioner's orders on account of price of a piece of land. Rupees 2,277-1-3 paid on account of Lumbardari allowance have been drawn from contingent grant.

G GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

B.

Account of the Quetta Special Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS.—	5,300 15 0	...	1,190 9 1	1,190 9 1	...
I.—LAND REVENUE — Ordinary Revenue.	68,360 4 10	67,000 0 0	43,711 14 8	...	23,288 1 4
I.—LAND REVENUE — Miscellaneous	5,389 3 0	4,000 0 0	5,457 6 0	1,457 6 0	...
TOTAL	79,050 6 10	71,000 0 0	50,359 13 9	2,647 15 1	23,288 1 4
III.—SALT—					
Excise duty on Salt	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—STAMPS—					
Sale of General Stamps	...	...	...	...	...
One anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	3,426 0 0	3,300 0 0	3,361 0 0	61 0 0	..
Bills of exchange or hundies	1,985 6 0	1,500 0 0	1,427 0 0	...	73 0 0
Other general stamps	8,976 8 0	7,500 0 0	11,485 10 0	3,985 10 0	...
Sale of Court-fee stamps	43,466 10 0	45,000 0 0	49,432 3 0	4,432 3 0	...
Fines and penalties	347 8 0	100 0 0	226 14 0	126 14 0	...
TOTAL	58,202 0 0	57,400 0 0	65,932 11 0	8,605 11 0	73 0 0
V.—EXCISE—					
License fees	3,031 0 0	2,600 0 0	3,396 0 0	796 0 0	...
Distillery fees	86,595 0 0	70,000 0 0	62,360 0 0	...	7,640 0 0
Farm of other drugs	13,610 0 0	26,000 0 0	13,910 0 0	...	12,090 0 0
Fines, fees, and confiscations	24 6 9	...	23 6 9	23 6 9	...
Opium license fees	...	...	8,675 0 0	8,675 0 0	...
Still-head duty	224 10 0	250 0 0	395 15 0	145 15 0	...
TOTAL	1,03,485 0 9	98,850 0 0	88,760 5 9	9,640 5 9	19,730 0 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—					
Revenue Refunds— 1. Stamps	1,063 8 0	1,500 0 0	1,007 12 0	...	492 4 0
2. Excise	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,063 8 0	1,500 0 0	1,007 12 0	...	492 4 0
2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—					
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
3.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	7,963 14 5	8,100 0 0	8,477 7 2	377 7 2	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work, including travelling allowance.	8,355 0 0	13,000 0 0	12,779 15 11	...	220 0 1
3. Other Miscellaneous Charges	1,846 9 4	1,200 0 0	1,439 12 3	239 12 3	...
4. Karawas and Mushriffs	2,820 2 0	3,500 0 0	422 14 5	...	3,077 1 7
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lumbardari allowance	2,283 9 4	3,550 0 0	2,277 1 3	...	1,272 14 9
7. Travelling allowance to Officers and Establishment.	538 8 6	300 0 0	771 11 0	471 11 0	...
8. Pay of Revenue Commissioner's Establishment.	3,572 7 5	7,776 0 0	4,634 13 2	...	3,141 2 10
TOTAL	27,380 3 0	37,426 0 0	30,803 11 2	1,088 14 5	7,711 3 3
6.—STAMPS—					
1. Charges for the sale of general stamps (discount).	422 11 0	450 0 0	394 14 0	...	55 2 0
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps (discount).	537 8 9	600 0 0	625 0 9	25 0 9	...
TOTAL	960 3 9	1,050 0 0	1,019 14 9	25 0 9	55 2 0
12.—REGISTRATION—					
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	109 4 0	200 0 0	37 8 0	...	162 8 0
Remuneration to Copyists	87 4 0	130 0 0	103 6 0	...	26 10 0
Contingencies	169 2 0	250 0 0	288 4 6	38 4 6	...
TOTAL	365 10 0	580 0 0	429 2 6	38 4 6	189 2 0
15.—POST OFFICE—					
Pay and travelling expenses of establishments.	...	1,920 0 0	1,899 0 0	...	21 0 0
Contingencies	...	300 0 0	...	...	300 0 0
TOTAL	...	2,220 0 0	1,899 0 0	...	321 0 0

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	663 8 0	800 0 0	744 8 0	...	55 8 0
Fees for copies of registered documents.	174 0 0	260 0 0	204 0 0	...	56 0 0
Miscellaneous . . .	29 0 0	...	64 0 0	64 0 0	...
Total .	866 8 0	1,060 0 0	1,012 8 0	64 0 0	111 8 0
IA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	910 12 5	150 0 0	678 14 10	528 14 10	...
Court fees realised in cash .	...	...	...	...	...
General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	9,673 13 9	6,500 0 0	8,226 9 4	1,726 9 4	...
Miscellaneous . . .	23 0 0	50 0 0	9 12 0	...	40 4 0
Total .	10,607 10 2	6,700 0 0	8,915 4 2	2,255 8 2	40 4 0
B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Hire of convicts . . .	1,127 1 7	1,500 0 0	2,059 8 10	559 0	...
.—Police—					
Police supplied to railway .	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution for police supplied	...	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	...	...	73 8 0	73 8 0	...
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (cattle pound receipts).	481 14 9	300 0 0	407 8 8	107 8 8	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. a	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Civil and Sessions Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	2,501 9 10	2,400 0 0	3,401 9 9	1,001 9 9	...
2. Salaries of establishment . .	2,616 5 2	2,628 0 0	3,452 14 0	824 14 0	...
3. Do. process-serving establishment.	1,057 4 6	1,038 0 0	1,032 13 4	...	5 2 8
4. Miscellaneous contigencies . .	1,172 7 9	800 0 0	798 9 9	...	1 6 3
5. Travelling allowances of officers .	...	...	82 2 0	82 2 0	...
Criminal Courts.					
1. Salaries of Gazetted Officers (E. A. C. and N. A.)	14,031 8 7	14,400 0 0	10,333 5 4	...	4,066 10 8
2. Salaries of establishment . .	6,142 8 9	6,090 0 0	6,114 10 3	24 10 3	...
3. Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
4. Travelling allowance to officers .	2,130 0 0	2,160 0 0	1,245 0 0	...	915 0 0
5. Do. Do. to establishment.	464 15 6	600 0 0	483 0 0	...	117 0 0
6. Contingencies	3,512 13 9	2,900 0 0	4,216 12 7	1,316 12 7	...
7. Refunds of Judicial fines . .	28 8 0	100 0 0	188 1 5	88 1 5	...
Total .	34,858 1 10	34,316 0 0	32,548 14 5	3,338 2 0	5,105 3 7
19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail Establishment . .	1,652 12 1	4,728 0 0	3,134 12 9	...	1,593 3 3
2. Supplies and services . . .	2,867 7 0	6,900 0 0	4,433 5 2	...	2,466 10 10
3. Hospital charges . . .	...	300 0 0	91 7 5	...	208 8 7
4. Miscellaneous contingencies . .	328 9 4	1,000 0 0	666 5 4	...	333 10 8
5. Lock-ups contingencies . . .	497 4 1	1,200 0 0	738 13 8	...	461 2 4
6. Allowance to Superintendent of Jail, Quetta.	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
Total .	5,346 0 6	14,128 0 0	9,664 12 4	600 0 0	5,063 3 8
20.—Police—					
1. Pay of Assistant District Superintendent.	...	} 1,07,564 0 0	3,073 8 9	} ...	} 3,571 7 8
2. Police Force	1,656 0 0		97,206 15 7		
3. Clerks and servants . . .	...		3,472 0 0		
4. Allowance to Hospital Assistants .	...		240 0 0		
5. Compensation for dearness of provision.	...		...		
6. Travelling allowances . . .	...	3,360 0 0	3,673 3 0	313 3 0	...
7. Cost of clothing and equipment .	...	5,578 0 0	5,578 0 0	...	...
8. Purchase of hand-cuffs and repair of arms.	...	100 0 0	26 11 0	...	73 5 0
9. Arms, accoutrements and belts .	...	1,830 0 0	1,788 8 0	...	41 8 0
10. Rewards	...	700 0 0	55 0 0	...	645 0 0
11. Contingencies	...	8,110 0 0	7,898 1 4	...	211 14 8
12. Cattle-pound contingencies . .	24 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	4 0 0	...
13. Good-conduct stripe allowances .	...	...	583 5 8	583 5 8	...
Total .	1,680 0 0	1,27,262 0 0	1,23,619 5 4	900 8 8	4,543 3 4
22.—Education—					
Grant-in-aid to Quetta Anglo-vernacular school.	2,400 0 0	3,900 0 0	5,363 0 0	1,463 0 0	...

Micellaneous	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...
TOTAL .	481 14 9	11,704 0 0	11,887 10 8	183 10 8	...
XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
Receipts from staging bungalows.	655 6 5	600 0 0	120 0 0	...	480 0 0
Sale proceeds of old stores and materials.	145 8 0	...	...	...	...
Micellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
Arboriculture . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	...	50 0	...	...	50 0 0
TOTAL .	800 14 5	650 0 0	122 0 0	2 0 0	530 0 0
XXII.—CIVIL WORKS—IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—					
Miscellaneous . .	...	...	...	...	...
Other items	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...
Total Receipts .	2,54,621 8 6	2,48,864 0 0	2,32,049 14 2	26,958 11 6	43,772 13 4
Opening balance .	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...

24.—MEDICAL—					
1. Contribution towards dispensary .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Allowance to Civil Surgeon . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Allowance to Hospital Assistants .	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...
25.—POLITICAL—					
1. Salaries and allowance of Political Agents and Assistant Political Agent.	9,666 11 10	20,400 0 0	21,755 0 2	1,355 0 2	...
2. Salaries and allowance of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salaries and allowance of establishment.	10,808 7 5	15,672 0 0	20,633 13 6	4,961 13 6	...
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	740 4 1	1,500 0 0	1,159 5 9	...	340 10 3
5. Travelling allowance of officers .	1,088 1 0	2,160 0 0	1,531 4 0	...	628 12 0
6. Supplies and services . . .	485 4 1	600 0 0	111 12 0	...	488 4 0
7. Contingencies	2,637 14 5	6,090 0 0	4,018 7 11	...	2,071 8 1
8. Charges on N.-W. Frontier . .	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	30,784 0 0	1,05,720 0 0	1,06,970 1 8	1,250 1 8	...
Services under Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. Thal Chotiali.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, Kalat.	...	...	...	...	...
Services under Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.	...	...	...	...	...
Head-quarters Liveries . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob Levy Corps	...	...	...	...	...
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	50 2 6	400 0 0	131 11 9	...	268 4 3
TOTAL .	56,260 13 4	1,52,542 0 0	1,56,311 8 9	7,566 15 4	3,797 6 7
26.—SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
VETERINARY CHARGES—					
Improvement of breed of sheep . .	31 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	100 0 0
32.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes .	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...
2. Charges on account of European vagrants.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Petty Establishments (dâk bungalows.)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	742 0 7	1,800 0 0	50 9 6	...	1,749 6 6
TOTAL .	922 0 7	1,980 0 0	230 9 6	...	1,749 6 6
45.—CIVIL WORKS—IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—					
1. Arboriculture—					
(a) Establishment	1,391 0 6	1,392 0 0	1,239 4 0	...	152 12 0
(b) Contingencies	1,904 5 9	3,000 0 0	3,503 8 10	503 8 10	...
Public Works—					
(a) Establishment	2,147 7 3	2.220 0 0	2,141 5 0	...	78 11 0
(b) New Works and repairs . . .	21,553 15 3	20,000 0 0	18,828 14 2	...	1,171 1 10
TOTAL .	26,996 12 9	26,612 0 0	25,713 0 0	503 8 10	1,402 8 10
Total expenditure .	1,83,264 5 9	4,28,516 0 0	4,13,610 10 9	15,524 6 6	30,429 11 9
Closing balance .	71,357 2 9	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,54,621 8 6	...	...	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

C.

Statement of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in the Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
I.—COLLECTIONS IN KIND.	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	1,003 0 0	3 0 0	3,009 0 0	...	
	30 13 0	2 1 8	63 12 11	...	
	14,625 32 0	2 8 0	36,564 8 0	...	
Barley	30 36 0	1 14 0	57 15 0	...	
	5,940 20 0	1 10 0	9,653 5 0	...	
Bhusa (1)	798 0 0	0 6 0	299 4 0	...	(1) 282-30 maunds of bhusa, valued at R70-11, are in stock, and the amount will be credited to Government during the next year.
	20 30 0	0 6 6	8 6 11	...	
	4 0 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	...	
	21,050 9 8	0 4 0	5,262 8 11	...	
Jowari	1,463 17 0	1 7 0	2,103 10 9	...	
Millet	37 0 0	1 0 0	37 0 0	...	
Sewi	6 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	...	
	50 15 0	0 8 0	25 3 0	...	
Lucerne	8,908 24 0	0 3 0	1,670 5 9	...	
Surplus	...	...	18 5 8	58,778 13 11	
II.—COLLECTIONS IN CASH.					
Palizat	...	...	1,783 12 0	...	
Gardens and vegetables	...	...	76 8 0	...	
Kulba Khushkaba	...	...	401 0 0	...	
Water mills	...	...	455 8 0	...	
Artisans	...	...	7 0 0	...	
Sursat	...	...	193 12 0	...	
Jowari	...	...	1 0 0	...	
Lucerne	...	...	121 0 0	...	
Jamabast	...	...	12,057 0 0	...	
Gham-i-naukar	...	...	13,109 4 0	28,205 12 0	
III.—GRAZING TAX	...	...	8,208 10 0	8,208 10 0	
IV.—ARREARS OF LAST YEAR RECOVERED DURING YEAR UNDER REVIEW	...	...	276 3 0	276 3 0	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	95,469 6 11	

Detail by Tahsil.

	Pishin.	Shararud.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
1. Collection in kind	55,478 1 11	3,300 12 0	58,778 13 11
2. Collection in cash	28,018 4 0	187 8 0	28,205 12 0
3. Grazing tax	7,387 1 0	821 9 0	8,208 10 0
4. Arrears	276 3 0	...	276 3 0
TOTAL	91,159 9 11	4,309 13 0	95,469 6 11

Detail of net revenue credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 4.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in the Treasury.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
95,469 6 11	4,729 0 2*	95,469 6 11

* Amount paid from the contingent grant and not deducted from the gross revenues.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

D.

Return of Imperial Revenue Receipts for the year 1893-94.

Heads.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94. R a. p.	Receipts for 1893-94. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.	Remarks.
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue	64,000 0 0	95,469 6 11	31,469 6 11	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...	
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General stamps	1,300 0 0	722 12 0	...	577 4 0	
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,800 0 0	6,489 6 0	...	3,310 10 0	
Fines and Penalties	50 0 0	114 14 0	64 14 0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
V.—Excise—					
License fees	1,400 0 0	456 0 0	...	944 0 0	
Farm of drugs	9,300 0 0	2,440 0 0	...	6,860 0 0	
Abkari	13,000 0 0	10,690 0 0	...	2,310 0 0	
Sale proceeds of Excise opium	...	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	...	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income Tax	180 0 0	249 5 2	69 5 2	...	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	300 0 0	137 0 0	...	163 0 0	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	100 0 0	31 8 0	...	68 8 0	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporations.	...	1,065 10 6	1,065 10 6	...	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	...	525 0 0	525 0 0	...	
Interest on temporary loans	...	...	...	...	
Interest on advances to cultivators	...	1,426 4 0	1,426 4 0	...	
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50 0 0	542 6 0	492 6 0	...	
Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	
General fees, fines and forfeitures	5,500 0 0	3,244 4 6	...	2,255 11 6	
Miscellaneous	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	
B.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
Jails	...	...	...	...	
XX.—Medical—					
Contributions	...	...	...	...	
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—					
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation—					
Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	...	...	...	...	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Sale proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Supply bills	...	...	...	...	
Sale of old stores and materials	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures.	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	2,100 0 0	1,421 11 11	...	678 4 1	
Total	1,07,080 0 0	1,27,328 9 0	37,415 14 7	17,167 5 7	

QUETTA;
Dated *April 1894.*

S. HARCOURT KING,
for *Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.*

Verified and found correct.

A. M. ANSCOMB,
Treasury Officer.

Dated 2nd May 1894.

E.

Statement of takavi advances made in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending the 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	NAME.	Amount.	Interest if any payable.	Total.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin.	Kaim, son of Muhasson and others, of Regi.	1,000 0 0	132 15 9	1,132 15 9	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Mulla Hussain and others of Aghburg	1,000 0 0	134 6 0	1,134 6 0	Ditto.
	Shamsud-din and Saifud-din of Nan-Hissar.	1,000 0 0	200 2 9	1,200 2 9	Ditto.
	Said Ghulam Jan of Sherdil Karez	500 0 0	94 7 0	594 7 0	Ditto.
	Bahar of Hanna	60 0 0	9 6 0	69 6 0	Ditto.
	Malik Islam and Kaloo of Habib	1,000 0 0	184 14 4	1,184 14 4	Ditto.
	Kangan Khan and others of Killi Kangan Khan.	1,500 0 0	277 5 6	1,777 5 6	Ditto.
	Haibat Khan and others of Sariab	500 0 0	89 1 0	589 1 0	Ditto.
	Abdul Aziz Khan and others of old Bazar.	5,000 0 0	......	5,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Bismillah of Abdul Rohmanzai	1,000 0 0	230 7 8	1,230 7 8	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Malik Ramzan and others of Khanzai	4,000 0 0	......	4,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Buktiar Khan Ghilzai of Badwan	1,000 0 0	169 9 8	1,169 9 8	Interest for the full term in which advance is repayable.
	Malik Baha-ud-din of Nan-Hissar	1,500 0 0	190 9 4	1,690 9 4	Ditto.
	Malik Kamran and others of Segi.	1,000 0 0	......	1,000 0 0	Without interest.
	Arbab Abdul Ghaffor Khan of Kansi	5,000 0 0	......	5,000 0 0	Ditto.
	TOTAL	25,060 0 0	1,713 5 0	26,773 5 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

F.

Statement of recoveries made on account of takavi advances in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4		5	6
District.	NAME.	Amount repayable.	REPAYMENT DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Balance.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin District.	Malik Rahim Dil	700 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	
	" Yayha	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	Kabul Mohomad	1,600 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	
	Malik Bostan	1,750 0 0	250 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	
	" Khalil	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	" Yayha and Dad Mohomad	400 0 0	400 0 0	27 8 10	...	
	" Dad Mohomad	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	73 10 1	800 0 0	
	" Yusaf	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	63 2 11	500 0 0	
	" Yusaf	700 0 0	300 0 0	43 5 4	400 0 0	
	" Atta Mohomad	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	75 0 0	800 0 0	
	" Meharban of Gadazai	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	62 8 0	800 0 0	
	" Dado of Malikyar	250 0 0	125 0 0	...	125 0 0	
	" Wazir Mohomad	400 0 0	200 0 0	25 6 8	200 0 0	
	" Baha-ud-din	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	" Dil Murad	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
	Mulla Habib-ullah	800 0 0	100 0 0	75 10 9	700 0 0	
	Haji Halim	500 0 0	100 0 0	47 9 0	400 0 0	
	Kadir Bux	500 0 0	100 0 0	49 11 11	400 0 0	
	Malik Amoo	500 0 0	100 0 0	49 10 6	400 0 0	
	" Wazir Mohomad	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	61 15 8	800 0 0	
	Arbab Sher-zaman	1,160 0 0	200 0 0	...	960 0 0	
	Malik Amoo	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	62 5 3	800 0 0	
	" Baha-ud-din	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	83 12 5	1,200 0 0	
	Haibat	60 0 0	10 0 0	3 5 0	50 0 0	
	Jemadar Mian Khan	12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	508 3 6	10,800 0 0	
	Ali Mohomad	600 0 0	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
	Noor Mohomad	400 0 0	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Malik Ameer	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	
	" Hakim	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	
	" Galdad	750 0 0	250 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	" Nawab	800 0 0	200 0 0	...	600 0 0	
	" Abdul Aziz	600 0 0	200 0 0	30 4 9	400 0 0	
	Mohomad Hassan Khan	7,000 0 0	600 0 0	...	6,400 0 0	
	General Ghulam Haider Khan	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	83 1 5	...	
	Malik Islam	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
	" Noor Mohomad	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	
	" Sher Mohomad of Hudda	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
	" Dad Mohomad Gadazai	960 0 0	960 0 0	...	...	
	TOTAL	49,630 0 0	12,495 0 0	1,426 4 0	37,135 0 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

G.

Statement showing the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of. Original.	Civil suits disposed of. Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal trials disposed of. Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta	3	75	10	88	31	32	63	142	293
Assistant Political Agent, "	23	2	18	43	82	5	87	85	215
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	73	40	43	156	417	2	419	...	575
" " " Pishin	213	...	75	288	240	...	240	171	699
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	404	...	181	585	797	...	797	...	1,382
Senior Munsiff, "	188	...	100	288	102	...	102	...	390
Munsiff "	2,993	...	2,075	5,068	68	...	68	...	5,136
Native Assistant Khojak	288	...	135	423	78	...	78	8	509
Tahsildar, Quetta	17	...	10	27	99	...	99	214	340
" Pishin	178	...	72	250	46	...	46	...	296
Naib Tashildar, Quetta	27	...	3	30	23	...	23	...	53
" Pishin	119	...	13	132	17	...	17	...	149
Total	4,526	117	2,735	7,378	2,000	39	2,039	620	10,037

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

H.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Quetta-Pishin District tried by Jirga during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases. Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab. With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	Grand Total.
Quetta	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Pishin	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
Toba (Chaman)	1	...	...	...	24	1	1	13	40	...	...	...	40
Total	4	...	4	...	25	3	1	15	52	...	...	...	52

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

I

Return of cognizable crime and result of police working for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases.										Persons.									Property.			Remarks.
			Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer, less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this quarter remaining under investigation at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in courts at the end of the year.	Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17 and 21).	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, saftey and justice—																							
1	240, 241, 251	Offence relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	7	...	...	7	...	7	4	57	...	...	...	12	12	...	1	6	5	...	50				
2	212	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100				
3	224	Other offences against public justice	10	1	1	12	...	9	8	67	...	1	2	14	16	...	...	11	4	1	73				
4	147 and 153	Rioting, unlawful assembly	12	...	1*	13	...	11	9	69	...	1	10	109	119	...	...	86	25	8	77				*Last year were 3, of which one transferred in non-cognizable, and the other to Section 304.
		Total	30	1	2	33	...	28	22	67	...	2	12	136	148	...	1	104	34	9	75				
		Class II—Serious offences against persons—																							
5	302	Murder	8	...	2	10	...	4	1	10	1	2	6	20	26	...	9	1	8	8	6				Committed Suicide.
6	307	Attempt to murder	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7	304	Culpable homicide	2	...	1†	3	...	2	3	100	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	5	4	...	55				†See ramarks as Serial No. 4.
8	376	Rape	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100				
9	377	Unnatural offence	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100				
10	318, 317	Concealment of birth	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67				Kirpa Ram.
11	309	Suicide	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	50				
12	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	...	...	14	...	12	10	71	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	15	10	...	60				
13	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...				
14	332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from duty.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100				
15	324	Ditto by dangerous weapons.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100				
16	371	Habitual dealing in slaves.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...				
17	353, 354	Criminal force to public servant or woman or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	6	...	...	6	...	6	1	17	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	9	...	10				
18	338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...				
		Total	43	...	4	47	...	35	24	51	1	2	13	76	89	1	9	33	38	8	41				

		CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS' PROPERTY OR PROPERTY ONLY—																						
19	394	Robbery with hurt	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	25	1	...	...	4	4	...	1	2	1	...	50	625 15 9	63 14 0	10
20	392	Robbery	11	...	1	12	...	5	2	17	...	...	3	7	10	...	2	2	6	...	20	517 9 0	62 12 0	12
21	435, 436	Serious mischief	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
22	428, 429	Mischief by poisoning animals	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	454, 455, 457 and 458	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	105	7	1	113	...	20	18	16	4	1	1	40	41	...	7	26	7	1	65	7,984 12 1	2,696 6 7	34
		TOTAL	126	7	2	135	...	30	23	17	5	1	4	56	60	...	10	33	16	1	56	9,128 4 10	2,823 0 7	30
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS—																						
24	336	Endangering human life	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—																						
25	456	Lurking, house-trespass	9	...	...	9	...	4	4	44	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	2	...	71	...	...	...
26	379 to 382	Theft	269	...	2	271	...	115	95	35	16	2	2	181	183	...	12	116	36	19	70	11,572 10 4	5,344 14 8	46
27	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	12	...	...	12	...	8	3	25	2	1	...	13	13	...	...	3	8	2	27	1,712 0 0	652 0 0	38
28	411, 414	Recovery of stolen property	37	...	1	38	...	35	31	82	2	2	1	58	59	...	5	37	9	8	73	883 3 0	790 10 0	89
29	448	Criminal house-trespass	4	...	...	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...
		TOTAL	331	...	3	334	...	164	135	40	20	5	3	261	264	...	17	163	55	29	70	14,167 13 4	6,787 8 8	48
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—																						
30	296, 297	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...
	109, 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character	17	...	1	18	...	17	16	88	...	...	1	18	19	...	...	17	2	...	89	...	...	...
	13, Act 3 of 1867	Gambling	11	...	1	12	...	11	11	92	...	...	16	86	102	...	...	92	10	...	92	...	...	...
		Excise Act	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	67	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	...	...	...
		Opium Act	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...
		Railway Act	3	...	1	4	...	2	2	50	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	67	...	...	...
	Act 14	Cantonment Act	4	...	...	4	...	4	3	75	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	...	...	...
	279 and any other municipal and local laws.	Public and Local nuisances	505	...	...	505	...	505	414	82	...	...	...	505	505	...	...	414	91	...	82	...	...	...
		TOTAL	547	...	3	550	...	546	451	82	...	...	18	625	643	...	...	535	108	...	83	...	...	...
	Class I	Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice	30	1	2	33	...	28	22	67	...	2	12	136	148	...	1	104	34	9	75	...	...	...
	Class II	Serious offences against persons	43	...	4	47	...	35	24	51	1	2	13	76	89	1	9	33	38	8	40	...	...	...
	Class III	Offences against persons' property or property only.	126	7	2	135	...	30	23	17	5	1	4	56	60	...	10	33	16	1	55	9,128 4 10	2,823 0 7	30
	Class IV	Minor offences against the persons	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	...	...	...
	Class V	Minor offences against property	331	...	3	334	...	164	135	40	20	5	3	261	264	...	17	163	55	29	69	14,167 13 4	6,787 8 8	47
	Class VI	Other offences not specified above	547	...	3	550	...	546	451	83	...	...	18	625	643	...	...	535	108	...	83	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,078	8	14	1,100	...	804	656	60	26	10	50	1,157	1207	1	37	871	251	47	75	23,296 2 2	9,610 9 3	41

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

J.

Statement showing the distribution of the Quetta-Pishin Police on 31st March 1894.

Name of Thanas.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Inspector			Sergeants			Constables		Sowars			Miscellaneous			Grand Total.	Remarks.
		On R80.	On R60.	On R40.	On R27.	On R17.	On R14.	On R12.	On R11.	Daffadars On R37.	Sowars on R31.	Sowars on R27	Sweepers.	Bhishtis.	Mochi.		
Sanctioned strength	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	529	
Police Office	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Mach Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
Quetta City Sadar	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	22	40	1	...	1	...	...	...	72	
Pishin	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	25	
Killa Abdulla	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	13	
Chaman	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	
Chaman outpost	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	
Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Bostan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Panjpai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Chatterzai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Dazan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
									GUARDS								
Jail and Hospital Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
District Superintendent of Police's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Revenue Commissioner's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Survey Party	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Judicial Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Line duties	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	12	
Drill Master	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Garanthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	6	8	...	...	...	30	
On privilege leave	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	
On furlough	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
On sick leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Court Inspector	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Present in Line	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	15	4	12	16	...	...	...	65	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Present on Railway Line	...	...	...	2	...	4	14	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	
On leave without pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
On deputation	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Under suspension	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL	2	3	2	5	11	24	53	146	214	6	20	36	4	2	1	529	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

K.

Caste return of the Police in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Religion or Caste.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Inspectors, or Deputy Inspectors.	Non-commissioned Officers and rank and file.		Total.	Remarks.
		Sowars.	Footmen.		
Christian	1	...	...	1	
Hindus	2	11	83	96	
Sikhs	2	20	114	136	
Indian Mahomedans	4	18	170	192	
Local Pathans	...	6	34	40	
Punjab Frontier Pathans	3	4	9	16	
Baluch	...	3	41	44	
Sweepers	...	...	4	4	
Total	12	62	455	529	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

L.

Actual account of receipts and expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Chanda Fund	8,058 10 8	8,058 10 8	Chanda Fund	8,400 3 10	8,400 3 10	
Clothing Fund	10,270 10 0	10,270 10 0	Clothing Fund	8,410 8 5	8,410 8 5	
Equipment Fund	644 4 3	644 4 3	Equipment Fund	131 14 0	131 14 0	
Estate of deceased officers.	572 10 0	572 10 0	Estate of deceased officers.	443 4 4	443 4 4	
Total Receipts	19,546 2 11	19,546 2 11	Total Expenditure.	17,385 14 7	17,385 14 7	
Opening Balance	9,517 8 2	9,517 8 2	Closing Balance	11,677 12 6	11,677 12 6	
GRAND TOTAL	29,063 11 1	29,063 11 1	GRAND TOTAL	29,063 11 1	29,063 11 1	

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

M.

Return showing the convicts admitted into the Quetta Jail during the year 1893-94.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year.		Admitted to the jail during the year 1893-94.		Released during the year 1893-94.		Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	44*	1	277	5	282	6	39	...
Civil prisoners	...	...	25	...	24	...	1	...
Total	44	1	302	5	306	6	40	...

* Last year's return included 13 under-trial prisoners, which have now been omitted.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

N.

Statement showing cost of prisoners in the Quetta Jail for 1893-94.

Average daily number of prisoners in Jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during the year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realised by jail labour.	Net cost per head per annum.
	R	R	R	R
63·06	3,166 11 4	50 3 5	2,059 8 10	17 8 11

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Revised Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase over the revised estimate.	Decrease over the revised estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	7,245 8 11	15,543 3 11	15,543 3 11	...	...
REVENUE.					
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.					
1. Octroi	1,00,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	1,08,835 14 6	...	1,164 1 6
2. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	450 0 0	350 0 0	437 4 0	87 4 0	...
4. Tax on professions and trades	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Water-rate	300 0 0	450 0 0	432 6 8	...	17 9 4
7. Lighting rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rates.)	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,677 4 0	177 4 0	...
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrims' tax, etc.,) salt duty.	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,590 14 6	390 14 6	...
B.—Realizations under Special Acts.—					
1. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hackney-carriage	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,282 8 0	82 8 0	...
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Others (to be specified in detail) Brokerage fees.	...	100 0 0	85 0 0	...	15 0 0
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—					
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows.	26,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	24,247 15 3	...	752 0 9
2. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,974 12 4	1,974 12 4	...
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,019 0 0	19 0 0	...
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	1,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,846 12 9	...	153 3 3
5. Do do. Medical Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...

Disbursements.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94.	Revised Estimate of 1893-94.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Increase over the revised estimate.	Decrease over the revised estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.					
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—					
1. General Adminstration, (*a*) Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, etc.	5,500 0 0	2,700 0 0	2,763 5 0	63 5 0	...
2. Collection of taxes, including Bonded ware-houses (Establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.)	12,500 0 0	12,500 0 0	11,643 13 3	...	856 2 9
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
4. Survey of land	...	...	...	...	...
5 Refunds	5,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	9,388 12 5	3,888 12 5	...
6. Pensions and gratuities	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.	100 0 0	100 0 0	38 15 9	...	61 0 3
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,484 12 3	...	515 3 9
3. Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	11,404 0 0	...	...
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	150 0 0	150 0 0	110 0 0	...	40 0 0
C.—Public health and Convenience.—					
1. Water supply { Capital outlay	...	...	...	...	...
{ Establishment, etc.	600 0 0	507 4 6	507 4 6	...	...
2. Drainage { Capital outlay	...	...	...	...	...
{ Establishments, repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	22,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	21,026 14 3	...	973 1 9
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	3,360 0 0	...	...
5. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...
6. Market and slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...
7. Pounds	...	...	...	...	...
8. Dâk Bungalows and serais	...	...	...	...	...
9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	4,200 0 0	4,200 0 0	4,101 10 0	...	98 6 0
10. Registration of births and deaths	...	...	...	...	...
11. Public Works (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...
(*i.*)—Establishment (*b*)	1,830 0 0	2,020 0 0	2,023 8 3	3 8 3	...
(*ii.*)—Building (*c*) } (*iii.*)—Roads } (*iv.*)—Stores (*c*) }	31,750 0 0	33,703 0 0	33,478 11 2	...	224 4 10
D.—Public Instruction.—					
1. Schools and Colleges	8,300 0 0	10,100 0 0	10,146 15 7	46 15 7	...
2. Contributions to European School	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	...	...
3. Libraries, Museums, Menageries, etc.	240 0 0	360 0 0	328 0 0	...	32 0 0

6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	3,200 0 0	3,540 0 0	3,540 0 0	...	...
7. Do. do. tramways	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other fees (to be specified) auction fees.	1,200 0 0	1,873 0 0	1,716 14 8	...	156 1 4
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	709 3 0	...	290 13 0
10. Interest on Investments* . .	...	...	...	...	...
11. Premium on loans . . .	...	...	...	...	...
D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—					
1. From Government* (Schools) .	2,400 0 0	3,863 0 0	3,863 0 0	...	...
2. From Local Funds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Others*	...	...	...	...	...
E.—MISCELLANEOUS.—					
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	5,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,934 10 5	934 10 5	...
2. Other items	200 0 0	500 0 0	678 3 1	178 3 1	...
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.—					
1. Sale proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank.	...	...	...	...	...
2. Loans from Government . .	...	...	...	...	...
Do. raised in the market from private individuals.	...	...	...	...	...
3. Realizations of sinking funds for repayment of loans.	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (a)—Permanent .	...	...	...	...	...
4. Advances (b)—Other . .	72 0 0	...	...	...	...
5. Deposits	...	...	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,57,322 0 0	1,68,576 0 0	1,71,041 11 2	5,014 8 4	2,548 13 2
GRAND TOTAL .	1,64,567 8 11	1,84,119 3 11	1,86,584 15 1	...	...

E.—CONTRIBUTIONS— (For General purposes) (d) Cantonment share of octroi.	36,500 0 0	46,400 0 0	42,924 2 8	...	3,475 13 4
F.—MISCELLANEOUS.—					
1. Interest on loans { Previous years .	...	28 2 3	28 2 3	...	...
1. Interest on loans { Current year .	1,035 0 0	1,063 0 0	1,037 8 3	...	25 7 9
2. Discount	...	...	...	...	...
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,779 4 5	279 4 5	...
4. Other items (to be specified) . . .	4,250 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,184 2 3	184 2 3	...
Zearat Improvement Funds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta District Show	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of Institute care-taker . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
G.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—					
1. Investments	...	...	...	...	...
(a)—In securities (other than for Sinking Funds.)	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—In Savings Bank . . .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Payments to Sinking Fund . . .	...	...	...	...	...
3. Repayments of Loans	6,000 0 0	6,625 0 0	6,625 0 0	...	...
4. Advances	...	...	...	...	...
(a)—Permanent	...	...	...	...	...
(b)—Other	...	...	1,317 9 11	1,317 9 11	...
5. Deposits	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	...
TOTAL PAYMENTS .	1,60,069 0 0	1,70,570 6 9	1,70,652 8 2	6,383 9 10	6,301 8 5
Closing Balance .	4,498 8 11	13,548 13 2	15,932 6 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,64,567 8 11	1,84,119 3 11	1,86,584 15 1	...	...
MEMO. OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.					
LIABILITIES.—					
Balance of Loans	...	...	...	...	...
Less balance of Sinking Funds . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Net balances of Loans . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits	...	...	...	...	...
CLAIMS.—					
Advances recoverable	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of Debt	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Judicial fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.

* Against each of these heads show separately receipt for (a) General (b) Educational, (c) Medical purposes.

(a)—It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under these heads.

(b)—If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

(c)—Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, *e.g.*, for water works should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.

(d)—Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, *e.g.*, for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contribution not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose, for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

P.

Annual account of Receipt and Expenditure of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar excluded Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Heads of disbursement.	Actuals of 1893-94.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	......	Interest	......
Stamps	......	Refunds	......
Excise	......	Charges of collection of Revenue	2,302 0 6
Provincial Rates	......	General Administration	1,449 14 10
Assessed Taxes	21,393 8 4	Law and Justice	......
Registration	......	Police	2,715 12 7
Police	468 1 6	Marine	......
Marine	......	Education	1,029 9 4
Education	......	Medical	496 9 0
Medical	......	Minor Departments	7,761 12 0
Minor Department	9,282 14 7	Superannuations	......
Interest	......	Miscellaneous	7,597 0 10
Superannuations	......	Public works	1,759 5 7
Miscellaneous	1,242 7 10	Deposits and advances	27,671 3 0
Public works	......		
Deposits and advances	30,859 15 6		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	63,246 15 9	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT	52,783 3 8
Opening balance	14,635 3 1	Closing balance	25,098 15 2
GRAND TOTAL	77,882 2 10	GRAND TOTAL	77,882 2 10

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Q.

Statement showing total income, expenditure and balances of all the excluded Local Funds in the Quetta-Pishin District for 1893-94.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year.	Income of the year.	Expenditure of the year.	Closing balance on 31st March 1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	15,543 3 11	1,71,041 11 2	1,70,652 8 2	15,932 6 11
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	14,635 3 1	63,246 15 9	52,783 3 8	25,098 15 2
3. Quetta-Pishin Police Local Fund	9,517 8 2	19,546 2 11	17,385 14 7	11,677 12 6
GRAND TOTAL	39,695 15 2	2,53,834 13 10	2,40,821 10 5	52,709 2 7

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

R.

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1893-94.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of pupils in the School on the 31st March 1894.							Income of School.				Cost of School.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Mohamadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta . . .	High School . .	...	119	54	46	2	1	222	2,815 0 11	3,503 0 0	1,846 12 9	8,164 13 8	8,164 13 8
2. Kuchlak School	Primary School .	...	...	1	24	...	...	25	11 1 10	360 0 0	...	371 1 10	371 1 10
3. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta . .	Ditto . .	1	44	5	...	...	1	51	1,616 13 5	...	137 0 0	1,753 13 5	1,662 13 1
4. European School, Quetta	Primary, European .	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	600 0 0	...	2,258 11 0	*2,858 11 0	2,792 15 9
5. Church Missionary Society Boys' School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular Primary School .	1	16	13	1	...	...	31	...	...	24 2 3	24 2 3	11 9 6
6. Pishin School	Ditto .	...	7	2	20	...	....	29	390 6 8	300 0 0	...	690 6 8	690 6 8
7. Khushdil Khan School	Ditto .	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	142 4 9	...	...	142 4 9	142 4 9
8. Gulistan School	Ditto .	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	85 9 11	...	...	85 9 11	85 9 11
9. Chaman School	Ditto .	...	13	10	6	...	...	29	105 6 8	...	...	105 6 8	105 6 8
Total .	......	37	199	85	141	2	2	466	5,766 12 2	4,163 0 0	4,266 10 0	14,196 6 2	14,027 1 10

* Rupees 750 paid from the Municipal Fund and R1,500 from the Provincial Revenues towards the cost of building are not included in this Return.

G. GAISFORD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1893-94.

EXTENT AND LIMIT OF THE AGENCY.

1. During the year under review, the bazar and cantonment of Loralai were, for purposes of administrative convenience, transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Zhob. Loralai being situated in the Bori valley, and being the Head-quarters of the Bori Tahsil in the Zhob Agency, the dual control hitherto exercised by the Political Agents of Zhob and Loralai, in what was in reality the same place, gave rise to considerable inconvenience, which has now been remedied by this transfer.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., was in charge of the District as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai, and Railway District, till the 17th April 1893, when he made over to Captain C. A. Kemball and proceeded to take up his appointment of Political Agent, Zhob. Captain C. A. Kemball held charge for the remainder of the year.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, was held by Lieutenant A. F. Bruce up to the 17th April 1893, from which date he was relieved by Lieutenant H. L. Showers, who held charge for the remainder of the year.

Diwan Ganpatrai, C.I.E., had the charge of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, up to the 22nd March 1894, when he made over to Lala Tolaram, and proceeded on two months' privilege leave.

The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, was held by Diwan Utamchand throughout the year under review.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

3. Appendix A shows the receipts and expenditure on account of provincial revenue in the district during the year under report.

The receipts of the year amounted to R2,449-5-8, and the expenditure to R2,98,398-15-6.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

4. The budget estimate and the actuals of receipts for the year under review are given in statement B. The total revenue of the district from all sources was estimated at R2,44,186, but the actual receipts amounted to R2,97,339-2-2, showing an increase of R53,153-2-2 over the estimate. Compared with the realization of the previous year, an increase of R29,590-9-9 will be observed. The cause of this increase is as explained below :—

I.—Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at R1,94,041. The actuals amounted to R2,46,243-15-10, thus representing an increase of R52,202-15-10 over the estimates, and R29,371-11-7 over the actual receipts for the preceding year.

The following table shows the differences between the actuals of the two years on account of Land Revenue receipts by Tahsils :—

Name of Tahsils.	Actual Land Revenue receipts for 1892-93.			Actual Land Revenue receipts for 1893-94.			Increase.			Decrease.
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Sibi	97,029	2	4	1,09,107	0	3	12,077	13	11	...
Shahrig	34,626	12	9	37,934	13	5	3,308	0	8	...
Duki	85,216	5	2	99,202	2	2	13,985	13	0	...
TOTAL	2,16,872	4	3	2,46,243	15	10	29,371	11	7	...

The year under review may, as far as the kharif crops are concerned, be taken as a "bumper" year. Timely rains enabled a large extent of khushkaba land to be brought under cultivation. In the early part of the harvest it was anticipated that a very much larger revenue would result, but in a country like this, where revenue is calculated according to collections in kind, the amount of revenue of course depends on the prices ruling in the district. During this year the prices of grain were at an unprecedentedly low figure, the consequence being that, although the amount of the actual collections in kind showed an enormous increase over last year's receipts, the actual cash realizations do not show the increase that might have been expected. Moreover, owing apparently to the excellent harvests experienced throughout Baluchistan, little or no grain was exported from the Thal Chotiali district by merchants from outside, the result being that the natives of the district were in many cases unable to dispose of their surplus grain. The kharif crops throughout the Duki Tahsil were small owing to the want of timely rain.

GRAZING TAX.

In accordance with orders received, the system of collecting grazing tax in a lump sum by contract was introduced in parts of the district, and was found satisfactory. In parts, however, the former system of collection by enumeration had to be resorted to, sufficient information on which to frame contracts not being forthcoming. The decrease in the amount collected for the year under review, as compared with the last year* is entirely due to the reduction made in the rates. Had the old rates been in force, an increase in the total amount collected would have resulted. It was not found that the reduction in the rate levied on working camels has induced more camel-owners to come to the district. It is early, however, to form any definite opinion as to what the ultimate result of this reduction will be.

	R	a.	p.
* 1892-93	24,425	2	9
1893-94	23,005	9	9
	1,419	9	0

IV.—Stamps.

The estimated receipts under this head were R12,270, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R13,144-14-0, showing respectively an increase of R874-14-0 and R1,509-6-0 over the estimate of this year, and the actual receipts of the preceding year. This is due to the increase in the number of cases filed, and the documents and bonds executed during the year under review.

V.—Excise.

The total receipts under this head show an increase of R209-8-7 over the estimated figures, and a decrease of R2,265-7-5 over the actuals of the previous year.

X.—Registration.

The estimated income under this head was R175, whereas the actual receipts amounted to R343-8-0, representing an increase of R168-8-0, which is due to a marked increase in the number of documents brought for registration during the year under report.

XII.—INTEREST.

A sum of R152-10-1 was recovered on account of interest on special loan from Sardar Kechikhan Shambhani during the year under review.

XVIA.— LAW AND JUSTICE.

Total receipts under this head show a net increase of R1,549-12-0 over the estimated figures, but there has been a decrease of R523-1-4 under sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property, which is due to there being very few cases of persons dying intestate during the year.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The estimated receipts under this head were R5,600, but the actual receipts amounted to R3,594-13-8, representing a decrease of R2,005-2-4, which is due to the smaller production of Khar salt, and to the rate for the same having fallen.

Appendix C shows the land revenue collections in cash and kind during the year under report.

The total collections in cash amounted to R2,92,644-12-11, of this R12,728-14-6 was paid on account of Lambardari allowance, R2,74,112-14-11 credited into Government Treasury; R4,328-12-0 adjusted by book transfer with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, Calcutta, and the balance, *viz.*, R1,474-3-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The total expenditure of the Agency during the year, including the pay and travelling allowance of Barkhan Kohlu and Sinjawi Tahsil Establishments was ₹4,31,014-14-2.

The revenues of the Barkhan Kohlu and Sinjawi Tahsils, though collected by this Agency are credited to special revenues, and are shown in the receipts of the Zhob Agency.

POLICE.

5. Statement F.I. is the return of cognizable cases that occurred during the year, and shows the action taken by the police and the results obtained. Of 400 cases that occurred, 183 resulted in convictions, giving a percentage of 45·75. Last year 399 cases were admitted for trial, resulting in 157 convictions, giving a percentage of 39·34. Eight hundred and sixty-four persons were arrested and 575 convicted, giving a percentage of 74·48 against a percentage for last year of 55·76.

The amount of property stolen during the year was ₹15,070-14-2, of which property worth ₹6,118-14-4 was recovered—a decided improvement over the results of last year.

Statement F.II. is the return showing the distribution of the police force. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the reserve is actually much below its sanctioned strength, having been drawn upon for several extra guards which were not provided for in the sanctioned strength of the force. The result of this is that the strength of thanas has often to be reduced, and that fewer men than is usual and desirable can be granted the leave due to them.

Return No. F.III. shows the caste of the force. With reference to the question of the enlistment of local Pathans in the police, the District Superintendent of Police remarks that he would have no difficulty in procuring recruits from the local Pathans. These, however, stipulate that they should not be moved out of their own district, and that the Sergeant or other officer over them should be one of their own countrymen. These stipulations would seem to make the matter of their enlistment a difficult one.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

6. Appendix D shows the judicial work of the various officers in the Thal Chotiali District during the year under review.

The total number of cases decided was 2,619 against 2,751 disposed of last year. The net decrease of 132 cases is made up of as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Appellate Cases	40	...
Criminial Orignal Cases	26	...
Criminal Appellate Cases	14	...
Civil Original Cases	...	137
Execution of decree cases	...	64
Miscellaneous	...	11
	80	212 Net decrease
		132 cases.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, was vested with the power to try cases summarily under Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan's Notifications Nos. 556 and 557, dated 24th July 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The following new works were constructed during the year under report:—

1. New Levy post and police lines at Shahrig.
2. Rest house at Chotair.
3. Certain additions to the gallows in the jail at Sibi.
4. Addition of a dining room to the rest-house at Ziarat.
5. Re-roofing Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Ziarat.

8. There has been no change in the dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the district. The cost of maintenance of the dâk bungalows amounted to ₹3,913-7-6.

LOCAL FUNDS.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

9. The Sibi Municipal Fund was managed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, during the year.

The fund was started with a balance of ₹5,298-12-10 to its credit. The receipts during the year amounted to ₹34,159-15-9, and the expenditure to ₹25,865-14-3, thus leaving a balance of ₹13,592-14-4.

Statement I, attached to the report, contains the details of receipts and expenditure under each head.

SHAHRIG BAZAR FUND.

10. This fund was administered by the Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

Appendix K shows the detailed account of the fund, including the receipts and expenditure of the Duki-Barkhan Bazar Fund, which are incorporated in this account.

The opening balance on the 1st April 1893 was ₹5,728-7-3. The receipts during the year amounted to ₹26,880-14-0 and the expenditure to ₹12,621-11-6, thus leaving a balance of ₹19,987-9-9 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

POLICE TRUST FUND.

11. This fund is administered by the District Superintendent of Police, Thal Chotiali.

Appendix J shows the state of the fund under each head of the account. The fund closes with the credit balance of ₹7,970-13-6.

Appendix L shows total income, expenditure and balance of all the excluded local funds in the district. The closing balance of all these funds amounts to ₹41,551-5-7.

TACCAVI ADVANCE.

12. A sum of ₹5,800 was advanced to cultivators during the year. The amount recovered in re-payment of the taccavi loans is ₹2,287-8-0—*vide* Appendices M and N.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health in the district during the year was fair. Fever was prevalent as usual in the months of August, September and October, and many cases of pneumonia occurred during the winter months.

POLITICAL CASES.

14. The following are the more important political cases which occurred during the year :—

FEUD BETWEEN THE LUNIS AND UTMANKHELS.

On the 26th October 1893 some Utmankhels, who were grazing their flocks at Tirkha Kuram, in Luni limits, had a dispute with certain Lunis who were also grazing their flocks in the neighbourhood as to their respective rights to use a certain pool of water. A fight ensued, several men on either side receiving injuries. The case was referred to a local Jirga, composed of Lunis and Utmankhels. The Utmankhels agreed to give 16 sheep to the Lunis to compensate them for the injuries they received in the fight, and entreated the Luni Sardar to allow the case to be thus settled, thus acknowledging that they were primarily responsible for the commencement of the dispute. Both parties being satisfied with this settlement, securities in ₹500 were taken from either side, and the settlement was confirmed by the Political Agent.

MURDER OF RAHIM ALI CHILGARRI BY THINGANIS.

This was a re-opening of the Thingani and Chilgari Marri feud which was settled by tribal Jirga in August 1892. It was referred to the Marri Jirga in Sibi, who decided on 6th September 1893, that the Thinganis were entirely to blame for the re-opening of this feud and they were ordered to pay the following compensation to the heirs of the deceased Rahim Ali :—

(1) ₹1,800 as blood money.
(2) Two girls in marriage.
(3) Two guns and two swords.
(4) ₹500 as a fine to Government.

The four ring-leaders by name Shahbaksh, Shahbeg, Sabzali, and Isa were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to fines of ₹125 each. It was considered necessary to inflict sentences of imprisonment in this case as a warning to others, that cases once settled, will not be allowed to be re-opened with impunity.

MURDER OF JAMO ALIANI MARRI.

Some seven years ago, one Shahali Aliani Marri agreed to take the sister of Jamo Alian, Marri in marriage on the understanding that he was to give Jamo his own sister in return and ₹100 in addition. The ₹100 were paid, and Shahali married Jamo's sister who died shortly after her marriage. Jamo now demanded the completion of the contract, and told Shahali to give him his sister in marriage. Shahali refused to do so until Jamo had returned him the ₹100 he (Shabali) had paid him. Finally, Jamo became exasperated and murdered Shahali. The case was settled by Marri Jirga in 1891, and Jamo was ordered to pay compensation as follows :—

(1) ₹900 cash.
(2) One girl in marriage.
(3) One sword and one gun.

The award was carried out, and Jamo received Shahali's sister in marriage.

In August 1893 Jamo had occasion to go to the house of one Dada Aliani Marri, and while there, he was murdered by Wazir and Chakar Alianis in revenge for Shahali's murder. The case was brought up for settlement before the Marri Jirga, who recommended that Wazir and Chakar should be imprisoned with hard labour for two years each, and that Dada should undergo six months' simple imprisonment, and should pay a fine of ₹300. The award was approved and confirmed.

FEUD BETWEEN THE SAIDANI AND MASSORI BUGTIS.

One 27th April 1893 the tomb of one Haibat Khan, a headman of the Massori Bugtis was found disfigured. The relatives of the deceased thinking that this disgrace had been perpetrated by Moradali, Bakhshwani Massori proceeded to attack his village. A fight ensued, in which one Joansil Khoriani was wounded. This enraged the other party and three men, named Khoda Bakhsh, Lalan and Jangul, raided the village of Haibat Khan, and wounded his son Amiran, his brother Shadi, and his nephews Dadali, Balochan and Khan Muhammad; on the side of the raiders Jangul was wounded. Nawab Shahbaz Khan, the Bugti Chief, hearing the news, sent his brothers Sardar Gauhar Khan and Berakhan at once to quell the disturbance, but their efforts were unavailing, for eight of the Haibtanzais raided the village of Ali Muhammad and succeeded in wounding Ali Muhammad, the Massori headman. The Nawab seeing that Ali Muhammad's party were bent on mischief, pursuaded the Haibtanzais to leave their abode and go to the Mazari Chief, so as to be out of the way of mischief. He then, as a last resource sent his mother to entreat Ali Muhammad to make up the quarrel but without avail.

Under these circumstances the Bugti Chief reported the case to the Political Agent of the District, and asked for his advice and assistance in the matter. The Political Agent sent one Attarkhan Girani, Ressaldar, with his sowars to Ali Muhommed with a letter asking him to come to him with his motbirs, and assuring him that his case would be settled in a just and satisfactory manner. Ali Muhammad, however, would not come in, and Attarkhan was ordered to remain at Kalchas with orders to prevent any further infringement of the peace. The case looked somewhat serious, and the Political Agent thought it advisable to go and settle the case himself. On arrival at Barkhan, he sent Dur Muhammad Khan Langhani Marri, Ressaldar, and Alihan Hasni Khetran to Ali Muhammad again. Ali Muhammad obeyed the summons this time and came in with the chief man of his section to the Political Agent's camp. The Political Agent taking the Massoris concerned in the feud with him, proceeded to Fort Munro and referred the case to the combined Punjab and Baluchistan Jirgas then assembled. The Jirgas' award is as as follows :—

" No compensation is awarded on account of men wounded on either side. On the side of the Haibtanas five men were wounded, and on Ali Muhammad's side, only two ; but as Ali Muhammad himself, the Mukaddim of the Massoris, was one of the wounded, the Haibtanzais forego their claim for compensation for the excess of wounded on their side. On account of the man killed on Ali Muhammad's side, Haibat Khan's party have been directed to pay the following compensation :—

(1) One girl in marriage.
(2) One sword.
(3) One gun.
(4) ₹700 in cash."

Certain suggestions were made by the Jirga, with a view to deter any person from re-opening the feud, and the hostages who should be taken were named.

The case was considered satisfactorily settled. The settlement was confirmed by the Political Agent, and in due course received the Agent to the Governor-General's approval. The conflicting parties appear now to be on friendly terms, and it is hoped that the feud is finally settled.

FEUD BETWEEN THE THINGANIS AND THE LOHARANIS.

One Karimo Thingani Mukaddim suspecting one Haika Loharani of adultery with his wife, killed both Haiko and the woman.

The case was settled by the Marri Jirga in February 1893 and it was decided that this was not an ordinary case of adultery. Karimo 's wife was not a Marri, but a Domni woman, and therefore, must pay compensation for Haiko's murder.

Rupees 600 was fixed as the compensation, and both parties were bound over in R2,000 each to keep the peace.

In December 1893, however, the feud broke out again, when Bakhtiar and Akhtar Patwani Loharanis (Haiko's clan) killed Mezdar Thingani Jotam of Karimo's clan. Then before a settlement could be come to, the feud continued at a rapid rate, with the result that four murders were committed on the side of the Loharanis, and two on the side of the Thinganis. The parties were now got hold of, and the case referred for settlement to the Marri Jirga, by whom it was decided that the following compensation should be paid for the two murders in excess on the side of the Loharanis:—

For Jaro's murder—	For Dirak's murder—
(1) R1,200 in cash.	(1) R1,200 in cash.
(2) One girl in marriage.	(2) Two girls in marriage.
(3) One sword.	(3) Two swords.
(4) One gun.	(4) Two guns.

The Jirga further made certain recommendations as to payment of fines and forfeiture of securities, which were approved of and confirmed by the Political Agent.

The Jirga further found that Akhtiar was primarily responsible for the breaking out of the feud which had once been settled, and recommended that he should be sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. This award was also confirmed by the Political Agent, and one Malguzar, Ali Murad, and Dali, whom the Jirga found guilty of assisting the Thinganis and actually taking part in the murder of Shero and Drishak Loharanis, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and to a fine of R100 each, or in default to six months' more rigorous imprisonment.

While the Jirga had not yet completed their deliberation, another murder took place, having reference to this feud,—one Nahar Thingiani being killed by Loharanis. This murder being in retaliation for Jaro's murder, the Jirga decided that no alteration in their former award was necessary beyond giving compensation awarded for Jaro's murder to the heir of the deceased, Nahar, and fining the murderers. Heavy securities have been taken, and it is hoped that this, together with the punishment of imprisonment awarded to the man, Akhtiar, the primary cause of the feud, will prevent any re-opening of the feud.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

15. The Levies in the district remained unchanged throughout the year. Their monthly cost is as under:—

	R a. p.
Levies . . .	18,391 0 0
Postal service . . .	1,123 0 0*
Total .	19,514 0 0

* This includes R250 on account of pay of letter and parcel posts on the Mangi Ziarat line, the entertainment of which is sanctioned for six months in the year.

In many parts of the district the Levies have begun to wear a uniform pattern of lungi, paid for by themselves. It was formerly considered that the men would not willingly take to any kind of uniform. A start has, however, been made, and the men seem glad to wear the lungi, showing they are in the service of Government.

JIRGAS.

16. Appendix E shows the number and classification of political cases tried by Jirgas at various places in the district. It also gives the number of cases decided by the Jirgas composed of the leading tribal chiefs of the two districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali.

The total number of cases decided was 449, and of this 235 were connected with the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and 3 with Sindh.

SERIOUS CRIME.

17. There have been three cases of murder during the year. In one of these the accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, but was acquitted on appeal; in another the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, and in the third the accused has been arrested and is awaiting trial. There have been three cases of attempted murder.

FOREST.

18. *Kach-Mangi.*—The Kach-Mangi forest was declared a State forest, with effect from the 15th April 1894, under Notification No. 1770, dated 21st March 1894.

Torshor.—The forest area at Torshor marked out for reservation by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, has been placed under the protection of the Forest Department to the extent of prohibiting all damage to green trees and shrubs. The right to form it a State forest at any future time, if necessary, has also been reserved.

Surghand.—The proposal to reserve a block of forest on the Surghand hill in the Shahrig Sub-district is under consideration.

Gohar.—The Gohar forest in the Ziarat range was declared a State forest, with effect from 1st April 1894, under Notification No. $\frac{35}{F.C.}$ dated 30th December 1893.

EDUCATION.

19. The only institution in the district for education is the Sibi Municipal Board School. The average attendance in this school during the year was 82 against 85 in the last year. The number of boys at the close of the year was 90.

The school is solely maintained by the Sibi Municipality and private subscriptions. The receipts during the year were R1,232-6-2, and the expenditure R1,019-8-8—*vide* Statement O attached.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

20. There were ten horse stallions in the district during the year under report.

The number of mares covered by them during the year was 423 against 451 last year. The total expenditure on account of the feed and keep of the stallions amounted to R5,965-11-1.

The number of horses castrated was 70 during the year against 113 in the last year. The want of a special salutri for this district is much felt, and a report on the matter has been made.

FAIRS.

21. The tenth annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 12th February 1894, and three following days.

The total number of animals registered for exhibition was 1,196 as compared with 1,332 exhibited in the preceding year. This falling off in numbers is to be attributed partly to the very wet weather, which shortly preceded the date of the show, and no doubt prevented a number of intending exhibitors from bringing their animals, and partly also to the very scant encouragement given last year to importers of nothern horses.

The chief feature of this year's show was the very excellent quality of the young stock purchased by the Remount Agent, Kurnal. This officer succeeded in obtaining 47 animals at an average price of R270 each against 17 animals which he purchased at an average of R232 each last year.

The total value of stock purchased at this year's show amounted to R38,587 as compared with R25,359 for last year. This great increase is due to the number of younger stock purchased for the Army Remount Department, and to the number of bullocks (55) purchased by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.

The total sum expended on prizes was R3,170-9-10, of which R1,100 was contributed by Government and the balance by local funds.

On the whole the show was a great success.

JAILS.

22. Appendix G shows the number of convicts admitted into the Sibi Jail during the year 1893-94. The total number admitted during the year was 180 and which added to the last balance, *viz.*, 31, make up the total of 211 convicts. Of these 131 were released during the year and 35 remained in the jail at the close of the year. There would appear to be still a deficit of 45 which is due to the number having been transferred to Shikarpur and other jails.

Appendix H shows the cost of feeding the prisoners during the year under review. The total cost amounted to R2,360-15-10.* The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 58·62, and the average cost of maintenance per head per annum was R34-14-2 and the net cost R40-4-5.

	R a. p.
Feeding charges . . .	1,622 15 8
Clothing, etc. . . .	738 0 2
TOTAL .	2,360 15 10

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

23. The total number of documents registered during the year was 147.

The fees realized for registering documents, etc., amounted to R343-8-0, and the renumerations paid to Sub-Registrars and Copyists to R150-2-11.

The expenditure incurred on registration contingencies was R8-0-8.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

24. No case occurred under this head during the year under report.

COAL.

25. The coal mines in the Thal Chotiali District, at Khost and Shahrig, yielded during the year under review, Tons 17,923-11-0 and Tons 2,480-10-1, respectively.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

A.

Statement of Provincial (Special) Revenue and Expenditure in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Head of receipt.	Amount.	Head of expenditure.	Amount.	Remarks.
	R *a. p.*		*R* *a. p.*	
XVII.—Police .	2,449 5 8	15 Post Office—Postal Levies .	11,555 9 10	
		20 Police . . .	66,273 10 4	This includes R500 on account of compensation to Sarangzais debited to Police—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 813, dated 17th June 1893.
		25 Political charges on North-Western Frontier (Levies) .	2,20,569 11 4	This includes R33-6-9 on account of pay of Zhob provincial establishment drawn in this Agency during November 1893.
TOTAL .	2,449 5 8	TOTAL .	2,98,398 15 6	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

B.

Return of Imperial Land Revenue Receipts in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Heads.	Budget.	Actuals.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—LAND REVENUE—	1,63,000	2,13,413 15 0	50,413 15 0	...
Ordinary revenue	9,900	10,812 15 2	912 15 2	...
Miscellaneous	21,141	22,017 1 8	876 1 8	...
III.—SALT—				
Excise duty on salt	...	...	...	...
IV.—STAMPS—				
Sale of general stamps	2,510	2,753 5 0	243 5 0	...
Sale of Court-fee stamps	9,600	10,222 2 0	622 2 0	...
Fines and penalties	160	169 7 0	9 7 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...		
V.—EXCISE—				
License fees	900	999 5 4	99 5 4	...
Farm of drugs	7,500	6,510 0 0	...	990 0 0
Abkari	18,000	17,500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Rum	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	...
Sale proceeds of excise opium	...	...	...	...
Fines, confiscation and miscellaneous	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	...
VIII.—ASSESSED TAXES—				
Income tax	...	...	...	...
X.—REGISTRATION—				
Fees for registering documents Fees for copies of registered documents }	175	343 8 0	168 8 0	...
XII.—INTEREST—				
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations	...	...	...	...
Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities on temporary loans	...	152 10 1	152 10 1	...
Interest on advances to cultivators	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	900	376 14 8	...	523 1 4
Court-fees realized in cash				
General fees, fines and forfeiture	4,800	6,872 13 4	2,072 13 4	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
Jails	...	...	...	...
XX.—MEDICAL—				
Contributions	...	...	...	...
XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—				
Sale of stores and materials	...	...	...	...
XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION—				
Contributions for pensions and gratuities		...	...	...
XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—				
Sale proceeds of stationery	...	...	...	...
XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS (KHAR AND KALAR SALT)—				
Supply bills	5,000	2,831 11 8	...	2,168 4 4
Sale of old stores and materials	...	121 10 0	121 10 0	...
Miscellaneous fees, fines, and forfeitures	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (cattle pound receipts)	600	600 0 0	...	...
License fees of arms	...	41 8 0	41 8 0	...
TOTAL	2,44,186	2,97,339 2 2	57,334 7 10	4,181 5 8

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

C.

Return of Land Revenue Collections in Kind and in Cash in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
I.—COLLECTION IN KIND—					
Wheat	61,767 39 4	2 9 8	1,60,988 7 2		
Barley	6,009 3 13	1 11 9	10,441 5 1		
Bhusa	50,042 7 7	0 4 3	13,346 0 10		
Jowari	19,009 14 7	1 3 9	23,543 15 5		
Kirbi	...	...	1,291 15 11		
Mustard	2,069 14 0	3 5 10	6,969 15 2		
Moong	312 36 7	1 10 1	510 13 10		
Moth	16 4 12	2 0 1	32 4 8		
Maocai	1,205 6 4	2 0 0	2,413 0 3		
Bagri	20 14 0	1 14 1	38 3 7		
Til	32 38 1	6 8 0	214 3 0		
Shali	8,008 3 15	0 15 5	7,737 5 7		
Cotton	687 11 0½	1 10 6	1,138 9 0		
China	148 0 0	1 4 0	185 0 0		
TOTAL	1,49,328 33 6½	...	2,28,851 3 6	2,28,851 3 6	
II.—COLLECTION IN CASH—					
Crops cut green (subz khurda)	...	...	2,622 11 8		
Melon and cucumbers (Galezat)	...	...	2,574 8 10		
Water-mills	...	...	542 8 0		
Fixed assessments	...	...	658 13 4		
Tobacco	...	...	134 7 0		
Miscellaneous	...	...	583 0 3		
TOTAL	...	...	7,116 1 1	7,116 1 1	
III.—GRAZING TAX	...	...	...	23,005 9 9	
IV.—ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS RECOVERED DURING YEAR UNDER REVIEW.	...	...	...	33,671 14 7	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,92,644 12 11	

Detail by Tahsils.

	Sibi Tahsil.	Shahrig Tahsil.	Duki Tahsil.	GRAND TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Collection in kind	1,04,865 0 10	30,749 12 0	93,236 6 8	2,28,851 3 6
II.— Ditto in cash	3,642 7 10	630 10 4	2,842 14 11	7,116 1 1
III.—Grazing tax	4,403 2 0	8,486 9 9	10,115 14 0	23,005 9 9
IV.—Arrears	32,648 8 10	366 11 2	656 10 7	33,671 14 7
TOTAL	1,45,559 3 6	40,233 11 3	1,06,851 14 2	2,92,644 12 11

Detail of Net Revenue Credited.

Total collection in cash as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited in treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
2,92,644 12 11	12,728 14 6	2,74,112 14 11* 4,328 13 0† 1,474 3 6‡
		2,79,915 14 5

* Paid into treasury.
† Adjusted by book transfer.
‡ Outstanding.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

D.

Statement of the Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of. Original.	Civil Suits disposed of. Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal Trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal Trials disposed of. Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	2	17	...	19	7	7	14	7	40
Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	15	3	6	24	6	...	6	...	30
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	26	55	21	102	126	26	152	50	304
Ditto ditto, Duki	36	2	9	47	29	4	33	..	80
Tehsildar, Sibi	142	...	125	267	166	...	166	115	548
Ditto Shahrig	75	...	19	94	99	...	99	81	274
Ditto Duki	10	...	2	12	14	...	14	...	26
Ditto Barkhan	44	...	8	52	42	...	42	...	94
Munsiff, Sibi	303	...	146	449	27	...	27	...	476
Naib Tehsildar, Sibi	229	...	67	296	17	...	17	...	313
Ditto Shahrig	114	...	26	140	31	...	31	1	172
Ditto Duki	11	...	...	11	5	...	5	...	16
Ditto Barkhan	15	...	3	18	10	...	10	...	28
Ditto Sanjawi	129	...	11	140	74	...	74	...	214
Ditto Kohlu	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	1,155	77	443	1,675	653	37	690	254	2,619

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

E.

Statement Showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Thal Chotiali District tried by Jirga during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local Cases. Murder.	Local Cases. Robbery.	Local Cases. Adultery.	Local Cases. Adultery with murder.	Local Cases. Land Revenue.	Local Cases. Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Local Cases. Cattle-lifting.	Local Cases. Miscellaneous.	Local Cases. Total.	Inter-Provincial Cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Panjab. With Punjab.	Inter-Provincial Cases. With Sind.	Inter-Provincial Cases. Total.	Grand Total.
Fort Munro	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	12	153	...	153	165
Sham Kalchas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1	83	83
Sibi	14	1	8	8	6	4	6	16	63	...	1	1	64
Kahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Lehri	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Quat Mandai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Local Jirgas, Sibi and, Sharig	1	...	17	...	1	9	4	12	44	...	1	1	45
Tahsil Local Jirgas in the Duki Sub-District	1	3	21	4	3	3	26	'27	88	...	...	...	88
Total	18	4	48	14	10	16	36	65	211	235	3	238	449

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, THAL CHOTIALI DISTRICT.

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	CASES. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (*a*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7.)	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	PERSONS. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	PROPERTY. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.																							
1	Section 147, I. P. C.	Rioting	25	...	...	25	...	25	15	60	...	4	...	431	431	...	...	299	80	52	78·89	...	...	...	Out of 25, cases 6 were discharged.
2	„ 224 „	Resistence or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
3	„ 248 „	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of different description.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
4	„ 148 „	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	100	...	...	...	
5	„ 225 „	Resistence or obstruction to the lawful appearance of another person.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
6	„ 143 „	Member of unlawful assembly	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	13	12	...	52	...	...	...	
7	„ 241 „	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL .	31	1	1	33	...	32	22	66·66	...	4	7	465	472	...	...	326	94	52	77·61	...	...	...	

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year.	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
8	Section 353, I. P. C.	Using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	3	8	...	27·27	...	...	...	
9	" 324 "	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	Out of 3 cases 2 discharged.
10	" 307 "	Attempt to commit murder.	3	...	1	4	...	1	2	50	2	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	5	50	...			
11	" 302 "	Murder	5	3	1	9	...	4	2	22·22	3	2	7	10	17	...	...	6	4	7	60	245 12 0	245 8 0	99 14 4	Two cases shown less have been struck off.
12	" 498 "	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	7	...	...	7	...	4	1	14·28	3	2	...	9	9	...	...	3	1	5	75	...	...	...	Out of 7 cases 1 discharged.
13	" 325 "	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt.	4	...	1	5	...	4	4	80	...	...	3	8	11	...	..	7	4	...	63 63	...	...	...	Out of 5 cases 1 was discharged.
14	" 308 "	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
15	" 309 "	Attempt to commit suicide.	3	...	...	3	...	2	2	66·66	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
16	" 326 "	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	100	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	...	...	...	
17	" 304 "	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
18	" 335 "	Causing grievous hurt on provocation.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
19	" 369 "	Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years with intent to steal moveable property from the person of [illegible]	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	

20	„ 377 „	Unnatural offences	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Cases discharged.
21	„ 332 „	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	25	...	...	...	One case discharged.
22	„ 373 „	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the purpose of prostitution, etc.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	„ 354 „	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	36	4	7	47	...	28	21	44·68	11	6	14	60	74	...	...	29	26	19	52·72	245 12 0	245 8 0	99 14 4	
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																							
24	Section 395, I. P. C.	Dacoity	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	33·33	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	471 0 0	405 8 0	86 1 5	
25	„ 457 „	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	65	2	1	68	...	12	7	10·29	54	1	6	18	24	...	...	10	11	3	47·61	5,248 12 8	891 0 2	16 15 7	Out of 68 cases 6 discharged.
26	„ 454 „	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 8 6	...	...	
27	„ 392 „	Robbery	7	1	...	8	...	2	1	12·5	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	987 11 9	130 0 0	13 2 6	One case discharged.
28	„ 397 „	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	1	100	585 4 0	348 0 0	59 7 4	
29	„ 428 „	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal of the value of R10.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
30	„ 429 „	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc., or any animal of the value of R50.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	..	...	
31	„ 393 „	Attempt to commit robbery	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	„ 430 „	Mischief by injury to works of irrigation or by wrongfully diverting water.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	...	...	...	
33	„ 436 „	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL	91	3	2	96	...	20	13	13·54	73	3	8	33	41	...	...	22	14	5	61·11	7,659 4 11	1,774 8 2	23 2 8	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																							
34	Section 342, I. P. C.	Wrongful confinement	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
		TOTAL	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

Return of cognizable crime and result of Police working for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Class or description of crime.	Cases. Number of cases reported during the year by charge register and received by transfer less struck off as false in law or fact and transferred.	Number of cases reported in preceding year remaining under investigation at commencement of this year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at end of preceding year.	Total number of cases (sum of columns 4, 5 and 6).	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157, proviso (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases sent for trial in present year.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained (including columns 6 and 9).	Percentage of cases convicted to total cases (column 10 on 7).	Number of cases reported in this year remaining under investigation on at the end of the year.	Number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year	Persons. Pending from last year.	Arrested and received by transfer this year.	Total persons.	Died or transferred.	Discharged before trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Pending.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested (columns 16 less 17, and 21).	Property. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recoveries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																							
35	Section 411, I. P. C.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	17	2	1	20	...	18	13	65	1	2	2	25	27	...	...	18	6	3	75	1,058 7 9	1,041 2 5	98 5 9	Out of 20 cases 4 discharged.
36	" 379 "	Theft	70	2	3	75	...	41	38	50·66	30	2	5	59	64	...	...	49	11	4	81·66	3,101 6 6	1,846 7 3	59 8 6	Out of 75 cases 5 discharged.
37	" 408 "	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	33·33	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	285 0 0	285 0 0	100 0 0	
38	" 448 "	House trespass . . .	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	66·66	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	50	30 0 0	20 0 0	66 10 8	One case discharged.
39	" 414 "	Assisting in concealment of stolen property.	3	...	...	3	...	3	2	66·66	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	66·66	15 0 0	4 0 0	26 10 8	Do.
40	" 456 "	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	33·33	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	20 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	Do.
41	" 382 "	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt in order to the committing of the theft.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	
42	" 381 "	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.	5	...	...	5	...	3	2	40	2	1	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	1	100	396 14 9	155 6 9	39 2 6	
43	" 406 "	Criminal breach of trust .	10	...	...	10	...	9	6	60	1	2	...	9	9	...	...	6	1	2	85·71	265 0 0	114 7 3	43 3 0	Do.
44	" 380 "	Theft in dwelling-house, etc.	52	1	2	55	...	27	25	45·45	26	1	7	33	40	...	...	31	9	...	77·5	1,934 11 3	568 5 6	29 6 0	Out of 55 cases 3 discharged.
45	" 447 "	Criminal trespass . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
		TOTAL .	168	5	6	179	...	108	90	50·27	64	8	14	144	158	...	...	113	35	10	76·35	7,106 12 3	4,054 13 2	57 0 10	
			327	13	16	356	...	189	146	41·01	148	21	43	703	746	...	...	490	170	86	74·24	15,011 13 2	6,074 13 4	40 7 5	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																							
46	Section 417, I. P. C.	Cheating	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	0 1 0	0 1 0	100 0 0	
47	„ 32, Forest Act.	Power to prevent commission of offence.	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	50	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	4 0 0	4 0 0	100 0 0	One case discharged.
48	Section 223, I. P. C.	Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by a public servant.	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	100	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
49	„ 409 „	Committing breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	2	1	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	100	15 0 0	...	...	
50	{ „ 426 „ „ 420 „	Committing mischief . . } Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. }	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	Case discharged.
51	{ „ 109, C. P. C. „ 110 „	Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons. Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders. }	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	...	...	...	
52	{ „ 265, I. P. C. „ 266 „	Fraudulent use of a false weight or measure. Being in possession of false weights and measures. }	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	100	...	...	...	
53	„ 4, Gambling Act.	Being found in gaming-house	10	...	...	10	...	10	9	90	...	1	...	64	64	...	...	44	18	2	70·96	...	...	...	
54	Section 14, F. and Ry., Punjab.	Punishment on conviction on finding of council.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
55	Section 269, I. P. C.	Negligent act likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
56	„ 403 „	Dishonest misappropriation of property.	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	Out of 3 cases 2 discharged.
57	„ 182 „	False information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.	8	...	1	9	...	8	8	88·88	...	1	2	9	11	...	...	9	...	2	100	...	...	...	
58	„ 160 „	Committing affray . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	100	...	...	...	
59	„ 426 „	Committing mischief . .	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
60	„ 188 „	Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	
61	„ 24 of Act No. 1 of 1871.	Forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle or rescuing the same.	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	...	...	...	
62	Section 163, I. P. C.	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	30 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	
		TOTAL .	41	1	2	44	...	42	37	84·09	...	3	5	113	118	...	...	85	27	6	75·89	59 1 0	44 1 0	74 9 7	
		GRAND TOTAL .	368	14	18	400	...	231	183	45·75	148	24	48	816	864	...	...	575	197	92	74·48	15,070 14 2	6,118 14 4	40 9 7	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-2.

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1894.

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R37.	First grade Sowars on R31.	Second grade Sowars on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
1	Sibi 1st class thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Duki 1st class thana	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	11	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3	Shahrig 2nd class thana	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	Harnai 1st class out-post	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Mall 1st class road post	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Thalli ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Khost 2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Thana Barkhan	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Baberkach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
11	Kach	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Mudgorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	District Police	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Sibi Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Jhatpat Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Templedera ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Nuttal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
18	Bellput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

19	Lindsay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mithri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Nari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Tanduri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Baberkach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kuchali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Dalujal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Spintangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sunari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Nakus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahrig	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Khost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dirgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	Mudgorge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
37	Shahrig Sub-Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Drill Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Political Agent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
	Carried over																	

Distribution of the Thal Chotiali District Police Force on 31st March 1884—continued.

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	First grade Sergeants on R27.	Second grade Sergeants on R17.	Third grade Sergeants on R14.	First grade Constables on R12.	Second grade Constables on R11.	Third grade Constables on R10.	Duffadars on R37.	First grade Sowars on R31.	Second grade Sowars on R27.	Sweeper.	Bhisti.	Mochi.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .																		
40	Assistant Agent's Guard . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	
41	Orderly Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Line Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2*	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*One is grunthee.
43	Assistant District Superintendent's Orderly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Inspector's Orderly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	District Superintendent of Police Office	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	Sibi Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	Executive Engineer, Sibi . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Pay Clerk, North-Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† One more constable is given from reserve.
50	Assistant District Superintendent's Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Reserved	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	22	13	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	
	Total .	1	1	2	2	2	9	14	25	109‡	92	...	3	10	20	1	1	...	

‡ Three men shown less are on account of the escort of the Railway Pay Clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

F-3

Caste Return of the Police in the Thal Chotiali District for 1893-94.

Religion or Caste.	Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Non-Commissioned Officers. Dafadars and Sowars.	Non-Commissioned Officers. Footmen.	Total.	Remarks.
Christians	1	...	...	1	
Hindu	2	2	63	67	
Sikhs	2	19	95	116	
Indian Muhammadans	...	5	80	85	
Punjab Frontier Pathans .	2	...	5	7	There are ten other Pathans in officiating appointments who could not be shown in the return.
Local Pathans . . .	...	...	...	...	
Baluch	1	7	8	16	
Total .	8	33	251	292*	

* Three men shown less are on account of the escort of the Railway Pay clerk at Mudgorge. They have not been entertained.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

G.

Return showing the Convicts admitted into the Jail during the year 1893-94.

Description.	Number of prisoners in jail at close of previous year. Male.	Female.	Admitted to the jail during the year 1893-94. Male.	Female.	Released during the year 1893-94. Male.	Female.	Remaining in jail on 31st March 1894. Male.	Female.
Convicts	26	3	160	8	110	7	33	2
Civil prisoners . . .	2	...	11	1	13	1	...	...
Total .	28	3	171	9	123	8	33	2

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

H

Statement showing Cost of Prisoners in the Sibi Jail for 1893-94.

Average daily number of prisoners in Jail.	Spent on food of prisoners during year.	Average cost of maintenance per head per annum.	Realized by jail labour.	Nett cost per head per annum.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*
58·62	1,622 15 8	34 14 2	......	40 4 5
Total .	1,622 15 8	34 14 2	......	40 4 5

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

I.

Annual Accounts of the Sibi Municipality.

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Receipts.	Budget Estimates for 1893-94. R a. p.	Actuals of 1893-94. R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year	......	......
REVENUE.		
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
1. Octroi	18,000 0 0	19,790 0 0
2. Tax on houses and lands	......	......
3. Tax on animals and vehicles	......	......
4. Tax on professions and trades	......	......
5. Tolls (on roads and ferries)	......	......
6. Water-rate	......	......
7. Lighting-rate	......	......
8. Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rate)	......	......
9. Others (to be specified in detail, *e.g.*, servants' tax, pilgrim tax, etc.)	......	......
B.—Realizations under Special Acts—		
1. Pounds	1,000 0 0	4,245 6 10
2. Hackney carriage	......	......
3. Licenses for sale of spirits and drugs	......	......
4. Others (to be specified in datail)	......	......
N.B.—Judicial fines under Special Acts should be credited under "Fines" below.		
C.—Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation—		
1. Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak-bungalows	1,270 0 0	1,406 4 1
2. Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	3,000 0 0	3,549 1 4
3. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	975 0 0	1,175 1 0
4. Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions	85 0 0	100 8 6
5. Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions	......	......
6. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	......	......
7. Fees and revenue from tramways	......	......
8. Other fees (to be specified)	......	......
9. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	50 0 0	41 10 0
10. Interest on Investments*	......	......
11. Premium on loans	......	......

Disbursements.	Budget Estimates for 1893-94. R a. p.	Actuals of 1893-94. R a. p.
EXPENDITURE.		
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges—		
1. General administration (*a*) (Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, etc.)	1,144 0 0	1,152 12 3
2. Collection of taxes, including bonded ware houses (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repairs to out-posts, etc.)	140 0 0	43 2 7
3. Collection of tolls on roads and ferries	......	......
4. Survey of land	......	......
5. Refunds	......	......
6. Pensions and gratuities	......	......
B.—Public Safety—		
1. Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, etc.)	......	......
2. Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	540 0 0	373 11 1
3. Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to out-post. etc.)	4,200 0 0	3,862 13 3
4. Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	......	......
C.—Public Health and Convenience—		
1. Water-supply { Capital outlay	......	......
Establishment, etc.	......	......
2. Drainage { Capital outlay	......	......
Establishment, repairs, etc.	......	......
3. Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	5,583 0 0	4,880 2 10
4. Hospitals and dispensaries	1,680 0 0	1,680 0 0
5. Vaccination	......	......
6. Markets and slaughter-houses	95 0 0	93 8 0
7. Pounds	1,000 0 0	3,275 15 1
8. Dak-bungalows and serais	......	......
9. Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation	3,003 0 0	2,916 5 7
10. Registration of births and deaths	......	......
11. Public Works (*a*)	......	......
(i) Establishment (*b*)	420 0 0	420 0 0
(ii) Buildings (*c*)	880 0 0	766 7 1
(iii) Roads	2,600 0 0	2,517 5 9
(iv) Stores (*c*)	......	......

D.—GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—		
1. From Government*	......	......
2. From Local Funds*	......	......
3. Other*	......	......
E.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	......	......
2 Other items	......	......
F.—EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—		
1. Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawal from Savings Bank	......	......
2. Loans from Government	......	......
Loans raised in the market from private individuals	......	......
Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans	......	......
4. Advances—(a) Permanent	......	......
(b) Other	2,000 0 0	3,852 0 0
5. Deposits	......	......
TOTAL	26,380 0 0	34,159 15 9
Opening Balance	2,984 12 8	5,298 12 10
GRAND TOTAL	29,364 12 8	39,458 12 7

D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
1. Schools and Colleges	978 0 0	851 1 0
2. Contributions	120 0 0	120 0 0
3. Libraries, museums, menageries, etc.	180 0 0	170 0 0
E.—CONTRIBUTIONS—		
(For general purposes) (d)	1,440 0 0	1,810 7 9
F.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Interest on loans { Previous years / Current year }	570 0 0	132 2 0
2 Discount	......	......
3. Actual cost of works done for private individuals	......	......
4. Other items (to be specified)	......	......
G.—EXTRAORDINAY AND DEBT—		
1. Investments—		
(a) In Securities (other than for sinking fund)	......	......
(b) In Savings Bank	......	......
2. Payments to sinking fund	......	......
3. Repayment of loans	......	......
4. Advances—		
(a) Permanent	......	......
(b) Other	......	800 0 0
5. Deposits	......	......
TOTAL	24,573 0 0	25,865 14 3
Closing Balance	4,791 12 8	13,592 14 4
GRAND TOTAL	29,364 12 8	39,458 12 7

MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS.

Liabilities—	
Balance of Loans	......
Less balance of sinking funds	......
Net balance of loans	......
Deposits	......
Claims—	
Advances recoverable	......
Net amount of debt	......

* Against each of these heads show separately receipts for (a) General, (b) Educational, (c) Medical purposes.
(a) It must be clearly understood that under these heads only such general charges are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever establishment is employed, or works are constructed, for a particular purpose only, the charge should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under these heads.
(b) If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.
(c) Cost of buildings erected or stores used for special work, e.g., for water-works, should be charged to those works; cost of such buildings or stores only will be shown here as properly cannot be shown under any of the other heads.
(d) Contributions should be classified according to the object for which they are made, e.g., for schools under D—Public Instruction, etc.; contribution, not made for any particular purpose or for a purpose for which no separate head is provided, should be charged under this head.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

J.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali Police Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	For 1893-94.	Remarks.	Heads of Expenditure.	For 1893-94	Remarks.
	R a. p.			R a. p.	
Chanda	1,345 2 5		Chanda	874 8 10	
Clothing	3,678 2 9		Clothing	5,171 12 2	
Equipment	251 12 9		Equipment	...	
Estate of deceased officers	400 10 6		Estate of deceased officers	353 0 10	
Total receipts	5,675 12 5		Total Expenditure	6,399 5 10	
Opening balance	8,694 6 11		Closing balance	7,970 13 6	
GRAND TOTAL	14,370 3 4		GRAND TOTAL	14,370 3 4	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

K.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Sharigh and Duki Barkhan Excluded Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

Heads of receipts.	Actual receipts of Sharigh Bazar Fund for 1893-94.	Heads of disbursements.	Actual expenditure of Sharigh Bazar Fund for 1893-94.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Land Revenue	39 12 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of collection of revenue	...
Provincial rates	...	General administration	86 7 9
Assessed taxes	10,231 8 5	Law and Justice	..
Registration	...	Police	2,952 5 1
Police	1,573 9 7	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	...
Education	...	Medical	182 0 0
Medical	...	Minor Departments	3,571 14 1
Minor Departments	129 8 6	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	5,305 13 7
Superannuations	...	Public Works	229 3 0
Miscellaneous	12,562 7 6	Deposits and advances	294 0 0
Public Works	...		
Deposits and advances	2,294 0 0		
Total Receipts	26,880 14 0	Total Disbursements	12,621 11 6
Opening balance	5,728 7 3	Closing balance	19,987 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	32,609 5 3	GRAND TOTAL	32,609 5 3

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

L.

Statement showing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Thal Chotiali for the year 1893-94.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of year.	Income of year.	Expenditure of year.	Closing balance.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Fund	5,298 12 10	34,159 15 9	25,865 14 3	13,592 14 4
Shahrig Bazar Fund	5,728 7 3	26,880 14 0	12,621 11 6	19,987 9 9
Excluded Police Trust Fund	8,694 6 11	5,675 12 5	6,399 5 10	7,970 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	19,721 11 0	66,716 10 2	44,886 15 7	41,551 5 7

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

M.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISTRICT.	Name.	Amount.	Interest, if any, payable.	Total.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali	Azad Khan, son of Ibrahim Khan Dalozai, of Khajak Sibi Tahsil.	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto	Kamal, son of Azad Khan, of Jhallar Kalan in the Duki Tahsil.	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	
Ditto	Gajoo, son of Ismail Khan Zorkun, of Nimki, in the Duki Tahsil.	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto	Mirzehan, son of Karam Khan Bijrani Marri, of village Karam Khan in the Kohlu Tahsil.	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	
Ditto	Nasir, son of Buland Khan Tarin, of Chotiali village in the Duki Tahsil.	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto	Halim Khan, son of Hamzulla Zarkun, of Kohlu Tahsil	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto	Babul wd. Khajee Garnani Isani	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
	TOTAL	5,800 0 0	...	5,800 0 0	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

N.

Statement of Recoveries made on Account of Takavi advances during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4		5	6
DISTRICT.	Name.	Amount repayable.	REPAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT.		Balance.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Interest.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Thal Chotiali	Alif and Douran	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto	Mulla Tajee	200 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto	Mir Khan Luni	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	
Ditto	Alan Khan wd. Aslam Khan	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto	Baloch Khan Shadozai	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
Ditto	Ghani Khan Shadozai	550 0 0	150 0 0	...	400 0 0	
Ditto	Allahdad and others	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	...	700 0 0	
Ditto	Wahab wd. Zatoo Khan Shadozai.	300 0 0	100 0 0	...	200 0 0	
Ditto	Malik Rasad wd. Kana	200 0 0	50 0 0	...	150 0 0	
Ditto	Haji Wazir Ustrana	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto	Mustafa and Jangal	162 8 0	162 8 0	...	...	
Ditto	Kamal Khan Lisiani Tarin.	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	
Ditto	Kadir Khan wd. Syed Khan, of Choharkat.	350 0 0	75 0 0	...	275 0 0	
Ditto	Shado wd. Dhaku of Barkhan	150 0 0	50 0 0	...	100 0 0	
Ditto	Lalan Zarkun and others	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	
Ditto	Dildar Bozdar	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	
Ditto	Murad Khan Lisiani	50 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	
Ditto	Shamba and Gulzar Umerzai.	250 0 0	75 0 0	...	175 0 0	
Ditto	Sohara Khan, son of Piri Gurgej.	400 0 0	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
Ditto	Khalifa Yakub Khajalk	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	...	900 0 0	
Ditto	Mitha Khan, son of Hamir Khan, Ghoramzai.	600 0 0	100 0 0	...	500 0 0	
Ditto	Rahimali Khan, son of Par Khan Gurgej.	750 0 0	100 0 0	...	650 0 0	
	TOTAL	8,312 8 0	2,287 8 0	...	6,025 0 0	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

O.

Return of Schools and Education in the Sibi Sub-district for the year 1893-94.

NAME AND PLACE OF SCHOOL.	Class of School.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN SCHOOL AT CLOSE OF YEAR.						INCOME OF SCHOOL.				COST OF SCHOOL.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Black Brohis.	TOTAL.	Contributed by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	TOTAL.	
								R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi Municipal Board School.	Middle School.	...	58	22	5	5	90	851 1 0	...	Fees 100 8 6 Subs. 280 12 8	1,232 6 2	1,019 8 8 (paid from Municipal Fund R851-1-0, paid from subscription R168-7-8).
TOTAL		...	58	22	5	5	90	851 1 0	...	381 5 2	1,232 6 2	

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

PERSONNEL.

The office of the Political Agent, Zhob, changed hands during the year 1893-94 no less than six times, as follows :—

(i) Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., made over charge of the district to Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, on the forenoon of the 1st April 1893, from which date Colonel Yate was appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the canal disputes on the Kushk river on the Persian-Afghan Frontier.

(ii) Lieutenant McConaghey carried on the current duties of the office, in addition to his own duties, till the afternoon of the 17th April 1893, on which date Captain A. H. McMahon, C.I.E., took over charge of the district.

(iii) Captain A. H. McMahon held charge of the district up to the forenoon of the 21st August 1893, on which date he proceeded on special duty with Sir H. M. Durand's Mission to Kabul, making over charge to Lieutenant McConaghey.

(iv) Lieutenant McConaghey held charge of the district up to the afternoon of the 13th December 1893, when he was relieved by Captain McMahon on his return from Kabul.

(v) Captain McMahon proceeded on six weeks' privilege leave to Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January 1894, from which date Lieutenant McConaghey took over charge of the district in addition to his own duties.

(vi) Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., having been appointed Political Agent, Zhob, took over charge of the district from Lieutenant McConaghey, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th January 1894, and was still in charge when the year closed.

2. The post of Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, was held by Lieutenant A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 1st April to the 14th September 1893, and from the 14th December 1893 to the close of the year, and by Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, I.S.C., from the 15th September to the 13th December 1893.

3. The post of the First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, was held by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelaluddin from the 1st April to the 17th May 1893, when he was appointed Settlement Officer, Quetta. He made over charge of his office to Munshi Agha Jan Khan, Tehsildar, Upper Zhob, on the forenoon of the 18th May 1893. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was relieved of this charge by Khan Bahadur Huk Newaz Khan on the forenoon of the 31st May 1893. The Khan Bahadur held charge of the office till the 16th February 1894, from which date he retired from the service of Government. Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Khojak Pass, was appointed to officiate as First Extra Assistant Commissioner from the date of Khan Bahadar Huk Newaz Khan's retirement, and held charge of the office till the close of the year.

4. Moulvi Abdul Rahim Khan held charge of the post of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, from the 1st April 1893, to the 7th January 1894. He was transferred to Pishin, and left Fort Sandeman on the forenoon of the 8th January, making over charge of his office to Lala Gobind Das, Tehsildar, Lower Zhob.

The latter held charge of the current duties of the office of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, in addition to his own duties till the forenoon of the 31st January when he was relieved by Kazi Immamuddin from Pishin. The Kazi held charge of the office up to the close of the year.

5. The post of the Tehsildar, Lower Zhob, was held by Lala Gobind Das throughout the year.

6. Munshi Agha Jan Khan was in charge of the Upper Zhob Tehsil from the 1st April to 31st August 1893, and from the 1st December 1893 to the close of the year. He was on

privilege leave from the 1st September to the 30th November 1893, and Lala Udhe Bhan officiated for him during that period.

7. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan held the post of the Tehsildar, Bori, from the 1st April to the 1st May, and from the 1st August 1893 to the close of the year. He was on privilege leave from the 1st May to the 31st July, and Lala Udhe Bhan officiated as Tehsildar, Bori, during that period.

8. The charge of the Musakhel Tehsil was held by Lala Lekhuram throughout the year.

9. The district suffered a heavy loss in the retirement from Government employ of Khan Bahadur Huk Newaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner, after a brilliant and arduous service of over fourteen years on the frontiers of Baluchistan. His tireless industry and energy, his honesty of purpose, and his unfailing tact and knowledge of character, had raised him to a unique position in the esteem, both of the officers under whom he served and of the people of the country. This year's events furnished an appropriate close to his service in the final reduction of Bangal Khan and his gang of outlaws, and the establishment of peace and order up to the Afghan Frontier; a consummation which Captain McMahon described as "due to a very great extent to his untiring vigilance and energy." He also rendered invaluable service in connection with the work of the Jirga assembled to dispose of Waziri cases at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, while his tact and business capacity contributed very largely to the success of the tour round India, undertaken with the happiest results by several of the Baluchistan Chiefs under his guidance.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

10. The position of the Loralai bazar and cantonments had been anomalous since the formation of the Zhob District, and the transfer of the Bori Tehsil from Thal Chotiali to Zhob. The bazar and the cantonments were attached to the Thal Chotiali District, whereas the country all round was in the Zhob District. It was found that this arrangement led to considerable inconvenience which outweighed the advantages which had been anticipated from having the head-quarters of the Thal Chotiali District at a place held by a Military garrison.

It was therefore decided during the year that both the bazar and cantonments should be transferred to the Zhob District, and this was done in the month of January 1894.

11. The questions of the boundary between the Zhob Agency and the Dera Ghazi Khan District and that between the Usteranas of the Dera Ismail Khan District and the Zmaris of this Agency are still pending, and will be settled when the Political Agent can meet the Derajat officers for the purpose, which will probably be during the next cold season.

12. The question of the boundary between the Mianis and Sheranis, *i.e.*, the boundary between the Punjab and the Baluchistan jurisdictions at the north-east corner of the Zhob District,* was taken up by the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, when these officers met at Khajuri Kach for the settlement of certain Waziri cases in the month of December 1893. The settlement arrived at was that, from Khajuri Kach the line of boundary should run along the east bank of the Zhob river to the Zamelan ravine, thence in a south-easterly direction along the main or northern branch of the Zamelan Nullah to the Ziarat peak, and along the watershed of the Ziarat Branj Pisgah and Shinsar range to a point beyond Shinsar, whence the boundary line should leave the crest of the main range and descend the spur which forms the watershed between the Khwajah and Tirkha Chaprezi Nullahs, with their respective affluents to the junction of the Viastah Nullah with the Zao stream; thus leaving the Viastah Nullah entirely within the Punjab jurisdiction. It was provided that the rights of grazing, cutting wood and dwarf palm, or gathering fruit, which might be proved to the satisfaction of the responsible officers of the two jurisdictions on either side of this line should not be interfered with by this settlement.

The joint proposals submitted by Captain McMahon and Mr. King in this connection were approved of by the Government of India.

13. There has been no other change of any kind in the boundaries and the limits of the district during the year under report.

REVENUE.

14. The Provincial Revenue Contract, under which, on the formation of the Zhob District in 1890, the revenue had been provincialized to meet the district expenditure, came to a close on the 31st March 1893, along with the Quetta revenue, the special allotment for Police and Levies, and the Zhob Levy Corps contracts. All the four contracts mentioned above were, under orders from the Government of India, amalgamated into one contract, called the "Baluchis-

tan Special Revenues and Expenditure," which was brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1893, and which is to continue for four years.

15. Under this new contract, the expenditure on account of the following heads, which had hitherto been debited to the Imperial Revenues, the special allotment and the Zhob Levy Corps grant, was ordered to be charged to the "Special Expenditure" in the accounts of this office:—

I.—Pay and travelling allowance of the Political Agent, Zhob.
II.—Pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
III.—Postal service, Loralai to Kingri.
IV.—Khetran service.
V.—Zhob Kakars.
VI.—Frontier Road Levies.
VII.—Loralai to Kandeli telegraph service.
VIII.—Ghilzai service.
IX.—Bargha Sherani service.
X.—Mandokhel service.
XI.—Mixed posts on the Punjab Frontier.
XII.—Pay and allowances of the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.
XIII.—All other charges in connection with the Zhob Levy Corps.
XIV.—Moiety of Fort Sandeman dispensary charges, hitherto paid by the Zhob Levy Corps.

The result of this arrangement is that the expenditure, as shown in the accounts of the Political Agent's Office, will always be considerably in excess of the receipts, and this office has therefore no means of knowing how the affairs of the district stand on a balance being struck between revenue and expenditure. The remarks and explanations regarding receipts and expenditure given in the following pages have therefore been confined to the actual receipts and expenditure of the year under report, and all reference to the opening and closing balances has been omitted.

16. The total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year have amounted to R3,98,991-7-6 or an increase of R75,929-4-6 and R23,099-7-6, respectively, above the actual receipts of the previous year and the Revised Budget Estimate of the year under report. The total expenditure during the year has been R6,21,737-13-11 or R2,22,746-6-5 in excess of the receipts, shewing a reduction of R12,474-2-1, as compared with the Revised Budget Estimates for the year.

17. The figures given above are, as usual, in accordance with the accounts kept in the Political Agents's Office, and do not therefore include the expenditure that may have been incurred by the officers of the Military Works Department in connection with the Civil Works in Zhob under Public Works Department Officers; nor the third instalment of R25,000 towards the repayment of the loan of R1,00,000 made by the Government of India for the construction of Civil Works during the year 1890-91, when the district was formed. It is also possible that the figures may not entirely agree with the final accounts for the year, as they do not include any credit that the Military Works Department may give to the special revenues on account of the rent recovered by the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, for the Civil Buildings at Fort Sandeman, which were constructed from the late Zhob revenues. Similarly, the figures given above do not include any debits that may be raised against the special expenditure by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, on account of the cost of the stationery, etc., supplied to the officers of this district, and the European medicines and instruments supplied to the civil dispensaries during the year under report.

18. It should also be noted that, as transfers from one head to another had several times to be made to meet contingent expenditure under the different heads during the year, the figures shown in the column "Budget Estimates for 1893-94" on the expenditure side of the accounts are as they stood after all the transfers had been made.

A.—Receipts.

I.—Land Revenue.

19. The total receipts under this head were estimated to amount to R3,48,845, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R3,70,261-8-9, or an increase of R21,416-8-9 over the estimates. This is chiefly due to the fact that arrears, amounting to R86,060-13-10, outstanding from previous years, have been recovered and credited into the treasury during the year under report.

II.—Stamps.

20. The receipts under this head were estimated at R7,900, whereas the actual receipts have amounted to R7,408-8-0, thus showing a decrese of R491-8-0. The decrease occurs under the head "Sale of Court-fee stamps," and being trifling, does not call for any special notice.

III.—Excise.

21. The receipts under this head were estimated at R11,540, but the actual receipts have amounted to R11,628-8-0, thus showing an increase of R88-8-0. This increase, which is trifling, occurs under the head "License Fees."

IV.—Registration.

22. There has been an increase of R6 in the actual receipts under this head over the figures shown in the Budget. The estimate was for R92-1-0, whereas the actual amount realized has been R98.

V.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

23. The total receipts from all kinds of revenue under this head were estimated at R6,760. The actual collections have, however, amounted to R8,808-6-6, the increase of R2,048-6-6 over the estimated figures has chiefly been under the sub-head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures." The figures shown in the Budget were necessarily put in approximately, as it is always difficult to frame an accurate estimate of the receipts of this kind.

VI.—Law and Justice—Jails.

24. As a rule, no convicts are engaged on hire in this district. But during the year 1893-94 some chicks were made and some chairs re-caned for certain officers in the Fort Sandeman Lock-up, the receipts on which account amounted to R6-14-0, which were credited under this head. The estimate was for R5. There has thus been an increase of R1-14-0.

VII.—Police.

25. The receipts under this head were expected to be R750, but the actual collections have amounted to R658-12-6. The decrease of R91-3-6 is not such as to call for any special explanation.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

26. No receipts were expected under this head at the time the Budget Estimates were prepared, as it was considered desirable to credit all items of receipt under the proper heads of account, and thus leave nothing to be shown under "Miscellaneous." The actual receipts, however, during the year have amounted to R120-13-9, which represent mainly the rent recovered from the new block of quarters constructed for the clerks of the offices of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, and the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner. These quarters were constructed by the Civil Officers out of the allotment granted to them under "45—Civil Works under Civil Officers" and the Public Works Department have nothing to do with them.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

27. The expenditure under this head was put down approximately at R50 in the Budget Estimate. The actual expenditure has only been R8-3-0, showing a decrease of R41-13-0.

II.—Land Revenue.

28. The total expenditure under this head, according to the revised figures after making the several transfers sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, was expected to be R52,160-1-1, but the actual expenditure has amounted to R53,066-2-6, thus showing an increase of R906-1-5 over the estimated figures. Nearly the whole of this increase occurs under the head "Travelling Allowance to Officers and Establishment." This is due to the fact that almost all the Teshildars had, at one time or another, to proceed on duty outside the limits of their jurisdictions during the year, and the Teshil officials also make a number of journeys for which travelling allowance had to be paid to them under the rules. These facts were not foreseen at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared and hence the difference.

III.—Stamps.

29. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R180, but the actual figures amounted to R129-14-6. There has been a decrease of R50-1-6. The expenditure under this head represents the discount paid on the sale of stamps, and as there was a decrease in the receipts from the sale of stamps, a decrease in expenditure naturally followed.

IV.—Registration.

30. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R100, but the actual expenditure has been R96-4-0 or R3-12-0 less than that shown in the Budget Estimates. The difference is trifling and needs no special explanation.

V.—Post Office.

31. The actual expenditure under this head was the same as was shown in the Budget Estimate, *i.e.*, R3,072. This represents the pay of the Loralai Kingri, Postal service which amounts to R256 per month.

VI.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—Criminal Courts.

32. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R275-15-4. The actual figures have, however, come to R346-6-4 or an increase of R70-7-0 over the estimated amount. This increase occurs under the sub-head "Refunds of Judicial Fines," the estimate for which was only an approximate one.

VII.—Law and Justice—Jails.

33. There is no regular Jail Establishment in this district. The sum of R4,100 estimated for under this head was for the feed, etc., of the prisoners of the several lock-ups in the district. The actual expenditure has amounted to R3,562-6-6 or R537-9-6 below the estmate.

VIII.—Police.

34. The estimated expenditure under this head was R50,060, but the actual figures have come to R49,129-14-0 or R930-2-0 below the figures shown in the Budget Estimate. The decrease is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

IX.—Education.

35. A sum of R200 was provided for under this head, but there has been no expenditure against this provision during the year.

X.—Medical.

36. The expenditure under this head was expected to amount to R9,513-6-10, but the actual figures have come to R7,332-8-2, thus shewing a decrease of R2,180-14-8. This is due to the facts—

(i) that the establishments sanctioned for the out-station dispensaries were not entertained to their full strength during the year; and

(ii) that the amount provided for the purchase of European medicines has not yet been paid, as it will be adjusted by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, by Book Transfer in his Exchange Accounts with the Military Department.

XI.—Political.

37. The expenditure under this head was estimated at R4,89,641-10-6. The actual expenditure has, however, been R4,78,554-13-5 or R11,086-13-1 below the figures shown in the estimate. This decrease occurs under the sub-heads "Salaries and Allowances of of the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent" and the "Zhob Levy Corps" charges. The decrease under the first sub-head is due to the facts that the post of Political Agent was held by the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, in addition to his own duties for a considerable portion of the year, and that, generally, the officers who held the post were of lower grades than was anticipated at the time the Budget was prepared. The Levy Corps Establishments were under strength during the year.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been the same as that put down in the estimate, *i.e.*, R223-0-9.

XIII.—*Civil Works.*

39. The allotment granted under this head, according to revised figures, was R24,635-13-6, and the actual expenditure has been R26,216-4-9, thus showing an increase of R1,580-7-3 over the figures shown in the estimate. This amount represents the pay of the Public Works Establishment for which no provision had been made in the Budget Estimates.

40. The Statement marked A and attached to this report shows :—

(i) actual figures both on the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1892-93 ;

(ii) actual figures on both the receipt and expenditure sides of the account for the year 1893-94 ;

(iii) the Revised Budget Estimate figures for the year 1893-94 ; and

(iv) the increases and decreases between the Budget Estimates and the Actuals for 1893-94.

41. Another statement, showing the details of the Land Revenue collections, both in kind and cash during the year under report, is also attached as Appendix B. This statement shows the total collection for the district as well as for each Tehsil separately.

Judicial.

42. The Statement marked C, attached to this report, shows the regular judicial work done by the several officers in the district during the year under report. The numerous cases settled by arbitration, and in accordance with the custom of the country through the presiding officers of the several Courts are not included in this statement.

Political cases.

43. The Statement marked D, attached to this report, shows the number and classification of the political cases tried and settled by arbitration and Jirga according to the custom of the country in this district during the year 1893-94. This statement includes the cases, both between the tribes of this district alone and those between the tribes of Zhob and the neighbouring districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan of the Punjab. The most serious of the offences committed by the Waziris in this district will be noticed under the head "Political."

POLICE.

Preliminary.

44. The office of District Superintendent of Police during the year has been held by the following officers :—

Lieutenant A. McConaghey from the 1st April to the 14th of September 1893, and again from the 14th December 1893 to the 31st March 1894.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, from the 15th September to the 13th of December 1893.

Cognizable cases.

45. The total number of cognizable cases which occurred during the period under review is 162 as against 155 shown last year, the difference being chiefly due to a slight increase of offences comprised under the heads of "Rioting or unlawful assembly," and Grievous hurt."

A statement showing the working of the Police, and the details of these cases, is attached and marked Appendix E.

Ghaza and Murder cases.

46. There have been three cases of attempted "ghaza," eight cases of murder, six of which have been traced, nine cases of attemptad murder, and four of culpable homicide.

47. The details of the "ghaza" cases are as follows :—

(i) Lieutenant Patterson, of the Commissanat Department, was attacked at Fort Sandeman on the 19th of April 1893, and slightly wounded by a man called Azim, a Musakhel, who had just come from Kandahar, where he had passed the last few years of his life. He was captured on the spot by Jemadar Nawab Khan, of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, and was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, and executed a few days later. This Ghazi was a religious enthusiast and confessed that he had come to Fort Sandeman for the express purpose of committing "ghaza"

(ii) In the following month, Lieutenant Ford, of the 40th Pathans, who was employed on survey duty in connection with the Baluchistan Gazetteer, was attacked by Ghazi, called Aman, near the village of Hakim Khan Kot, in the Zmari country,

and slightly wounded. The Ghazi was promptly shot down by the escort. This man, it afterwards transpired, was also a religious madman, and had followed the calling of a Mullah for some years.

(iii) At Loralai, on the 19th March 1894, a Brahui, by name Danja Khan, wounded a sepoy of the 1st Baluchis who was on sentry over the house of the ex-Khan of Kalat. He was immediately shot down by the rest of the guard. Before he died he confessed to being a Ghazi, but the motives for his attack on the sentry were probably mixed.

48. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is—

1892-93	47
1893-94	45·68

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1892	62
1893	62·39

Percentage of property recovered—

1892-93	29
1893-94	52·4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE.

49. Statement F shows the distribution of the Zhob Police on the 31st March 1894. There have been no changes in the numbers during the year, and the men obtained by giving up the thana at Barkhan, have been utilized for the Cantonment and bazar at Loralai.

CASTE RETURN.

50. Return G shows the distribution of the Police force according to caste.

The local tribes are still unwilling to join the Foot Police, and there are no vacancies for them at present among the Sowars. Fresh efforts are being made to try and get them to enlist, and it is hoped that some of them may come forward during the coming year.

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION, PAY, ETC.

51. The following changes came into force from the 1st February 1894.

Foot Police.

(i) The post of one Deputy Inspector of the 3rd grade was abolished.

(ii) The pay of the 1st grade Sergeants was raised from R25 to R27 per mensem.

(iii) The pay of the 2nd and 3rd grade Sergeants was reduced from R18 to R17, and from R15 to R14 per mensem, respectively.

(iv) The number of Constables of the 2nd grade was increased from 36 to 72, and the 3rd grade was abolished altogether.

Mounted Police.

(i) The appointment of an extra Duffadar was created.

(ii) The pay of the Duffadars was raised from R35 to R37 per month.

(iii) The number of 1st grade Sowars was increased by seven, and a corresponding decrease was made in the number of the 2nd grade Sowars, whose pay was fixed at R27 per mensem.

52. The Barkhan Police Thana was handed over to the Thal Chotiali District on the 1st February 1894, and the Loralai Cantonment and bazar were taken over by the Zhob Police on the same date.

53. Gul Muhammad Khan, Inspector of Police, was transferred to Thal Chotiali on the 15th October 1893, and his place was taken by Inspector Mir Hazar Khan.

54. New summer uniform was issued to a part of the Police Force, and new equipment was bought for all the riding camels during the year.

JAILS.

55. Statement H shows the number of convicts admitted into the jails in the Zhob District during the past year.

56. Statement I gives details showing :—

(i) The average number of prisoners in the jails of the district in 1893-94.

(ii) The cost of feeding the prisoners during the year.

57. The average number of the prisoners in 1893-94 was 51 as against 47 during 1892-93; the cost of their food was annas 3·1 per man per diem, against annas 3·3 shown in 1892-93.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been very good.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

58. One Duffadar and seven sowars at a cost of R165 per mensem were entertained on the 1st March 1894, in accordance with the revised proposition sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General with effect from that date.

59. The Lowana Service at a cost of Rs. 160 per mensem was formally sanctioned on the same date.

60. There were also some small changes effected in the distribution of the pay of the other services. The details showing these changes, and the total increases and decreases sanctioned according to the revised proposition statement, are given in the following table:—

Increases.

	R
Zhob Kakars	90
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	47
Musakhel Postal Line	165
Lowana Service	160
TOTAL	462

Decreases

	R
Ghilzai Service	10
Bargha Sherani	25
Mondokhel Service	55
TOTAL	90

The net increase under the proposed scale amounts to R372 per mensem or R4,464 per annum, which is being charged to "Special Revenue and Expenditure."

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—BAZAR FUNDS.

A.—Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

61. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 8,419 in hand on the 1st April 1893. The total receipts from all sources of revenue during the year have been Rs. 63,579-6-5, thus making a grand total of Rs. 71,998-6-5.

62. The total expenditure during the same period under all heads of expenditure has been R66,969-8-0, leaving a balance of R5,028-14-5 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

63. The figures given above will probably not agree with those of the Quetta Treasury, as a sum of R7,581-0-8, adjusted by transfer from one head to another during the year (*vide* Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 1007, dated the 17th July 1893) is shewn on both the receipt and expenditure sides of this account, while the transaction did not pass through the books of the Treasury Officer.

64. A statement showing the details of the receipts and expenditure under each head is attached as Appendix J.

B.—Loralai Town Fund.

65. This fund had hitherto been administered by the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, as the Loralai Bazar and Cantonments were attached to that district.

66. The balance at the credit of this fund on the 11th January 1894, the date on which Loralai was made over to the Zhob District, was R10,264-1-3, as follows:—

	R	a	p
1. Loralai Town Fund	4,998	0	3
2. Cattle Pounds	961	15	9
3. Duki Mill Fund	823	12	6
4. Karawah Fund	2,111	1	9
5. Barkhan Town Fund	1,369	3	0
TOTAL	10,264	1	3

It was decided that this amount should be divided by the Thal Chotiali and Zhob Districts as follows :—

Thal Chotiali.

	R	a.	p.
Item 2	961	15	9
Item 3	823	12	6
Item 4 (in part)	1,111	1	9
Item 5	1,369	3	0
TOTAL	4,266	1	0

Zhob.

	R	a.	p.
Item 1	4,998	0	3
Item 4 (in part)	1,000	0	0
TOTAL	5,998	0	3

67. In accordance with the above division, the sum of R4,266-1-0 was drawn and paid to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, and the accounts of the Fund opened with a balance of R5,998-0-3 in the hands of the Political Agent, Zhob.

68. The total receipts up to the 31st March 1894 have been R1,923-12-1, making a grand total of R7,921-12-4.

69. The total expenditure for the same period has amounted to R2,488-0-5, thus leaving a balance of R5,433-11-11 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

70. The Statement marked K, and attached to this report, shows the details of Receipts and Expenditure under the several heads.

II.—Police and Zhob Levy Corps Funds.

A.—Police Fund.

71. The opening balance at the credit of this fund on the 1st April 1893 was R5,389-11-1. The total receipts during the year have been R6,024, which makes a grand total of R11,413-11-1.

72. The total expenditure during the year has been R6,229-13-3, thus leaving a closing balance of R5,183-13-10 in hand on the 31st March 1894.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

73. The year opened with a balance of R31,977-5-7 in hand on the 1st April 1893. The total receipts during 1893-94 amounted to R84,549-1-11, thus making a grand total of R1,16,526-7-6.

74. The total expenditure during the same period was R81,000-13-8, and thus the year closed with a balance of R35,525-9-10 on the 31st March 1894.

75. The statement marked L, attached to this report, shows the figures under the several heads both on the Receipt and Expenditure sides of the account of the Police and the Zhob Levy Corps.

76. Another statement showing the—

(i) Opening balance;
(ii) receipts during the year;
(iii) expenditure during the year; and
(iv) closing balance at the end of the year, for all the four Excluded Local Funds inthe district for the year 1893-94 is attached as Appendix M.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

77. The year under report opened with a balance of R14,134 outstanding on account of the Taccavi Advances in the district. The total advances made during the year amounted to R5,650, thus making a total of R19,784. Out of this total, R3,078-8-0 were recovered during the year and credited to Government, leaving a balance of R16,705-8-0 outstanding on the 31st March 1894.

78. A statement showing the names, etc., of the persons to whom the sum of R5,650 was advanced during the year is attached as Appendix N.

79. Another statement Marked O, which shews the names, etc., of the parties from whom the sum of R3,078-8-0 was recovered, and also the names of those from whom the closing balance of R16,705-8-0 is due, is also attached.

All the advances made during the year were, like those of the previous years, made without interest.

EDUCATION.

80. The only school in the district during the year 1893-94 was the Upper Primary School at Fort Sandeman, referred to in paragraph 72 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.

81. The number of boys on the rolls of this school at the close of the year was 17, as follows:—

1. Sikhs	2
2. Hindoos	3
3. Indian Muhammadans	8
4. Local Pathans	3
5. Baluch	1
Total	17

82. The total cost of the school during the year was R380-6-9.

The whole of this amount was paid from the Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

83. The total receipts on account of the fees levied from the boys amounted to R70-6-0, which was credited to the said fund.

84. A statement giving the necessary details about this school is attached as Appendix P.

85. It was proposed to open a school at Killa Saifulla Khan for the education of the children of the Jogezai Sardars and Maliks of Zhob, namely, Shah Jehan, Shah Baz Khan, Jehangir Shahzada, Shingul, Abdul Rahman and Muhammad Noor, who have all died leaving young sons.

86. A proposal for the entertainment of a school master was submitted to the Revenue Commissioner for sanction in the month of September 1893, and a building constructed out of the allotment for Civil Works under Civil Officers. The Revenue Commissioner replied that as all the men mentioned for whose children the school was proposed to be started were supposed to have been comfortably off, it was only reasonable that they should contribute towards the education of their sons. In this connection he called for a report on certain points before passing any orders in the matter, but it had not been found possible to furnish this report when the year closed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

87. Generally speaking the health of the public during the year under report was good, although fever and some other minor diseases prevailed during the months of August, September and October. These were, however, not so prevalent as in the previous years.

88. The whole of the district remained free from all epidemics during the year.

DISPENSARIES.

89. In addition to the dispensary at Fort Sandeman the dispensaries sanctioned for Musakhel, Killa Saifulla Khan, and Hindubagh, were opened during the months of July, October and December 1893. The Hospital Assistant, Abdul Rahman, who was appointed to hold charge of the dispensary at Hindubagh, died on the 1st March, and the post remained vacant up to the close of the year.

90. The post of Civil Surgeon at Fort Sandeman was held by Surgeon-Captain Jameson up to the 1st December 1893, and by Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Barry from the 2nd item to the close of the year.

91. The following extract from Dr. Barry's report on the working of the Civil dispensaries at Fort Sandeman, and Musakhel, during the year under report, will shew the nature of the diseases that have prevailed during the year, and the numbers, etc., of the patients treated.

A.—Fort Sandeman.

"3. Most common diseases among the out-door patients in order of frequency were—

Malarial fevers	1,913
Diseases of digestive system	1,298
Ulcers	756
Diseases of respiratory system	660
Rheumatism	378
Eye diseases	282
Skin diseases	259
Scurvy	222
Dysentry	210
Diseases of spleen	187
Debility	179
Diseases of connection tissue	172
Ear diseases	147
Local injuries	113
Other diseases	504
Total	7,280

Malarial diseases prevailed during September and October. Total cases during the year numbered 1,913, showing a decrease of 352 as compared with the last year. Forty-nine were in-patients of whom 9 died.

Pneumonia prevailed in cold season : 14 deaths being due to this disease.

Total out-door patients numbered 7,280, showing an increase of 1,638, compared with the last year. In-patients amounted to 193, being a decrease of 40 compared with last year.

Latrines in use are cleaned twice daily and the sanitary state is satisfactory.

No recommendations or complaints by District Officers have been recorded during the year.

B.—MUSAKHEL.

Most common diseases among out-door patients were—

Malarial fever,
Dyspepsia,
Spleen,
Other diseases of the digestive system,
Ulcers and skins diseases,

not compared with the previous years as the dispensary was opened in July 1893."

92. Details for the Killa Saifulla Khan, and the Hindubagh dispensaries are not available.

CHOLERA.

93. The district remained free from cholera during the year under report.

POLITICAL.

94. Matters on the frontier were quieter during 1893-94 than in the previous year. The Commission deputed to mark out the boundary between Afghanistan was about to begin work at the close of the year.

95. The several tribes in the district were perfectly quiet during the year, but the Waziris were as active as ever, and committed no less than 37 offences within Zhob limits, the most serious of which were as follows :—

(i) The camp of Lieutenant Bell, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, was fired into at Bhag, a place about 9 miles north-east of Mir Ali Khel, on the night of the 2nd May. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and subsequently laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirga, but no clue to the offenders was obtained.

(ii) A party of three sowars and three sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps, while going from Mir Ali Khel to Gul Kach on the 20th June 1893, were attacked by a band of about 12 Waziris near the Gardani Pass. Two men were killed, 2 wounded (one of whom died the same evening), one camel was shot dead, and two Snider rifles and one snider carbine, with belts, two bayonets and ammunition carried off. This case was also laid before the Jirga at Kajuri Kach, but could not be brought home to any particular Waziris, although from reports received there was no doubt that this was the work of a Waziri gang.

(iii) Mr. Kelly, Overseer, Public Works Department, and a Mandokhel Sowar, while returning from Kajuri Kach to Moghal Kot, were shot dead on the road near Kuchbina on the 30th July 1893. Mr. Kelly's body was stripped and slashed with sword cuts. His revolver and the Sowar's sword were taken away. A special Jirga assembled at Kajuri Kach to try this case in the month of December 1893, which was attended by the Commissioner, Derajat, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan and the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, on behalf of the Punjab Government, and by Captain McMahon, Political Agent, and Lieutenant McConaghey, Assistant Political Agent, on behalf of Baluchistan. After a prolonged enqury it was proved that this offence had been committed jointly by the Darwesh Khel and Mahsud Wajiris. A detailed report about this case has already been submitted with Captain McMahon's letter No. 17 F. C., dated the 3rd January 1894. No information regarding the punishment to be inflicted on the murderers had been received at the close of the year under report.

(iv) One hundred and twenty cattle belonging to Mandokhels while out grazing near Brung on the 5th August were carried off by a band of Waziris. This case was also laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirga, and the theft of 111 cattle was proved. Forty-six cattle (of which, however, only 19 are the original cattle stolen while the remaining 27 are of very small value) have since been restored to the owners, and compensation for the balance has been promised by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

(v) Duffadar Umar Khan, of the Zhob Levy Corps, who commanded the party of the Levies who were attacked near the Gardani Pass on the 20th June, was reported by the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, to be missing on the 31st August 1893. It was supposed that he had been made away with by Waziris. This case was also laid before the Jirga at Kajuri Kach, but the offenders could not be traced.

(vi) At about 2 A.M. on the 11th March 1894, a party of about ten Waziris tried to enter the Fort a t Moghal Kot, one of them fired at the sentry in the watch-tower but fortunately missed him. The sentry returned the fire and wounded his assailant, on this the robbers ran away and took the wounded man with them. A strong party turned out at once but were unable to find anything owing to darkness. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who has replied to say that no clue to the offenders has been obtained.

96. Several other cases pending from the previous years as well as those committed during the year under report, were laid before the Kajuri Kach Jirgah and settled.

97. Advantage was also taken of the presence of both the Punjab and Baluchistan officers at Kajuri Kach to devise means for the protection of travellers on the Kajuri Kach-Mughal Kot road, which had been the scene of many Waziri outrages.

98. The following joint proposal was made by Mr. King and Captain McMahon on the subject:—

"After full consideration of this subject, in consultation with the Officer Commanding the Kajuri Kach out-post, the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, and Mr. J. S. Donald, Assistant Commissioner, Tank, we are unanimously of opinion that the following arrangements will most suitably provide for the protection of this road, namely, that a post be constructed at a point about eight miles from Kajuri Kach on the north side of the Zarmelan ravine, which has, in a separate joint proposal, been agreed upon by us as the most convenient boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan jurisdictions. The post in question will therefore lie within the Punjab jurisdictions, and should be garrisoned by Tribal Levies, if a military garrison for it cannot be spared.

Another post or fortified serai to be held by the Zhob Levy Corps, or Tribal Levies should also be constructed at the north of the Kuchbina Nullah, which is situated some eight miles beyond the Zarmelan ravine. The question of an intermediate tower at a point in the hills adjoining the road, from which both the above mentioned posts will be visible, has been already under the Political Agent's consideration, and its construction should be carried out as soon as practicable. We are of opinion that the chain of posts above recommended in conjunction with a system of picquets or "Badragas" at present in force in the Gumal, as may from time to time appear advisable, will amply secure the protection of travellers along this line of road, and at the same time obviate the necessity of Kafila escorts at fixed periods—an arrangement which we consider open to serious objection.

(2) We think that the present system of patrolling carried out by the Military garrisons of Kajuri Kach and Moghal Kot should be continued, and that, if possible, a patrol party should for the present be sent out at least twice a week, as this will serve as an additional means of protection to both this road and the alternate route *viâ* the Ghazamanda Nullah. Under the present system we understand that a patrol party is sent out from both out-posts at uncertain periods and by different routes about seven or eight times a month, and that they meet at a point half-way between Kajuri Kach and Moghal Kot. The Officer Commanding at Kajuri assures us that, with the present garrisons of these out-posts, it would be impossible to send out patrols oftener than twice a week, so for travellers this system alone would not afford adequate protection.

(3) Travelling by night, we consider, should be prohibited along this road, and the officers in charge of the posts along the road should be directed to prevent travellers using it after sunset or before sunrise.

(4) Until the posts above proposed are constructed, we are of opinion that ordinary travellers should accompany the periodical patrols, Powindah Kiris of sufficient strength being, however, allowed to dispense with this escort, as they are quite able to protect themselves. European Officers should be accompanied by a military escort of not less than 5 Sowars, and as many Levies as the Political Officers concerned may direct. After the completion of the posts the strength of the military escort for European Officers can be altered as may seem hereafter advisible, and we think that then an escort of two Sawars will perhaps be found to suffice. For ordinary travellers, escorts will probably not be required, as the road will have been rendered sufficiently safe by means of the chain of posts and system of picquets above described.

99. A copy of this proposal was submitted with Captain McMahon's letter No. 527 F.C., dated the 13th December 1893. The construction of the fortified serai referred to, has since been sanctioned by the Government of India, but no funds have yet been allotted for it.

100. A tabular statement of the offences committed by Waziris in the Zhob District during 1893-94 is attached as Appendix Q.

101. Malik Shahabuddin Appozai Mandokhel, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 92 of the last year's report, returned from Kandahar and gave himself up on the 22nd February 1894.

102. The notorious outlaw, Gola, whose capture was reported in the last year's report, was tried by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to death in the month of May 1893. He was executed at Fort Sandeman on the 12th May 1893.

103. The capture and punishment of Gola and of the four men who accompained him, no doubt produced a strong effect on the minds of Bangal and his followers, who at the begining of the year under notice were still living with the Tokhi Ghilzais at Jabbar Killa. It showed them that the well-disposed Kakars were no longer under the influence of the terroism they had established; that the system of plunder by which they existed would not be tolerated any longer; and that there was no hope of their being allowed to re-establish themselves in Kakar limits. On the other hand, Bangal's position at Jabbar Killa was rapidly becoming untenable. He had received two orders from the Amir either to come to him or to leave his territory. He was thus compelled to choose between throwing himself on the mercy of the British Government and trying his fortune as an exile in Afghanistan. The death of Sardar Shingul Khans in November 1892, and of Sardars Shahbaz Khan and Muhammad Nur Khan in April and May 1893, may probably have had some share in determining Bangal's decision, as it would no doubt appear to him that the removal of these Chiefs might g iv him a better chance of attaining a high position in Zhob. For some little time he hesitated, but on communication with him being re-opend through trustworthy Maliks of Zhob and Bori, in whose assurances he had confidence, he finally recognized that his wisest course was unconditional submission, and, evading the Afghan messengers who had been sent by Sardar Gul Muhammad, the Amir's Governor, to escort him to Wazi Khwah, he crossed the Kand river, and leaving his family within British territory, set out for Zhob, where he surrendered himself with 18 followers to the Political Agent at Hindubagh on the 24th June. Arrangements were at once made for bringing in his family and the remainder of his followers, with the result that, out of a total following of 99, all but 17, who had previously gone to Afganistan, and some of whom are since dead, were satisfactorily accounted for.

104. The most serious offence chargeable against Bangal personally, the murder of Shahmar Khan at Sinjavi in 1885, had already been settled so far as compensation to the heirs of the murdered man was concerned, by the Jirga which assembled at Fort Sandeman in November 1892. The offence against Government involved in the killing of one hostage by another, while in the camp of a British officer still, however, remained to be considered as well as the responsibility incurred by Bangal, as the head of a gang of outlaws, for the acts of his followers. There was no doubt that Bangal's offences rendered him liable to be severely dealt with, as indeed, he himself fully admitted. There were, however, a number of extenuating circumstances in his case. Though sharing in the booty obtained by his followers, depredations, on which, indeed, ever since his first false step, he may almost be said to have been dependent for subsistence, he was shown to have taken a personal part in very few of these outrages. Moreover, it was shown that he had never encouraged offences directly aimed at the British Government, and had discouraged "ghaza" so far as was in his power, though he was unable to control at all times the more desperate members of his gang. Further, the completeness and evident good faith of his surrender, and the openness of his behaviour afterwards, were

points in his favour, and tended to show the possibility and desirability of converting him as had been done before in the case of Shah Jehan, a much more determined opponent of the British Government, from an antagonist, driven by necessity to desperate shif ts, into a faithful and valuable servant.

105. On these grounds it was decided to deal leniently with Bangal's past offences, while taking precautions to render him as far as possible powerless for evil in the future. On the 5th August 1893, the Agent to the Governor General received Bangal's submission in Darbar at Ziarat, and accorded him forgiveness for his past offences, on condition of his furnishing adequate security for his future behaviour. Security to the amount of R10,000 was accordingly furnished by both Dost Muhammad Khan and Bangal for their future good beheaviour and non-interference in the affairs of the Jogezai family and the Zhob Sardari. The Zhob Sardar, Muhammad Akbar Khan, also furnished security to the same amount for the prevention of further acts of hostility between his own and Bangal's branches of the Jogezai family. The cases of Bangal's followers were taken up and settled; various terms of imprisonment being awarded to those guilty of "ghaza" and other serious offences, while the less heinous cases were disposed of by Jirga according to the custom of the country.

106. In order to provide for the maintenance of Dost Muhammad, Bangal, and the rest of his family, a re-distribution of the cash allowances and grain jagir granted to the Jogezai family was arranged with the concurrence of all concerned; the allowances being at the same time increased by R100 a month in cash and 800 maunds of grain per annum. It was also ordered that Dost Mumhammad, who had hitherto been in confinement at Quetta, should be released and allowed to reside there at liberty, and that Bangal should in the meantime remain with his family at Dirgi in the neighbourhood of Loralai. These arrangements received the sanction of the Government of India.

107. In January 1894, Bangal Khan, with Sardar Muhammad Akar Khan, Nabab Shahbaz Khan Bugti, and one or two other headmen, proceeded under the charge of Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on a visit of some weeks to India. The party visited among other places, Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, and returned to Sibi in February 1894. The tour was a highly successful one, and its effects on the minds of the Chiefs has been most salutary.

108. At the conclusion of the Sibi Fair, in March 1894, Dost Muhammad was permitted to return to Zhob, on Bangal undertaking the responsibility for his future good behaviour.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

109. There were two horse stallions in the district during the year. One of them, named "Beawar," arrived in the month of April, and the other "Siah Chasham" in July 1893. They were both sent down to Sibi for the cold weather on the 27th November 1893.

110. The total cost of their feed and keep, from the dates of their arrival in this district to the close of the year, amounted to R769-0-2. They covered 28 mares in all while stationed at Fort Sandeman.

111. The usual annual returns required by the Civil Veterinary Department for their Administration Report have been prepared and sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan, Quetta.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

112. A new post office was opened at Bazar Musakhel in the month of July 1893. It is served through the sub-office at Fort Sandeman. The mails to and from this office were carried by the District Levies till nearly the close of the year, when special men were entertained for the work These men, however, form part of the Tribal Levies of the district and are paid from the Special Revenues, as all other Levies are, and not by the Postal Department.

113. All the postal lines in the district have worked well during the year, and there has been no mishap of any kind on any of the lines, except that the mail bag which left Fort Sandeman for Hindubagh on the 5th April 1893, was lost in the stream near Kuzzha. From enquiries made it appeared that the Kuzzha stream was in strong flood when the dâk sawar crossed it, and that the man's mare sat down in the middle of the stream, and when she had been got out with much difficulty it was found that the dâk bag, which the sowar had been carrying in his "tobrah" (nosebag) was missing.

114. The man was punished departmentally for his carelessness.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

115. No new office was opened by the Telegraph Department in this district during the year 1893-94, and no new lines constructed.

116. The sanction of the Government of India to the construction of a line from Tank to Mir Ali Khel *viá* Khajuri Kach was received during the year, but the work was not commenced till after the close of the year.

117. There have been the following offences in connection with the telegraph lines in this district during the year :—

(*a*) Eighteen insulators were found broken between Fort Sandeman and Mir Ali Khel, about the 17th April 1893. The culprits could not be traced.

(*b*) One insulator was broken by some one between Wahar and Tor on the 29th April. The offender in this case was not traced.

(*c*) Nine insulators were found broken near Viala on the Mir Ali Khel line about the 1st July 1893. No clue to the offenders was found, but the villagers near the place of occurrence, who had been made responsible for the safety of the line, were fined R27, and warned to be careful for the future.

(*d*) One insulator was broken near Mekhtar on the 19th September 1893. The offender in this case could not be traced, but the people of the village near which this occurrence took place were fined R10.

(*e*) One insulator was broken eight miles from Mekhtar on the Loralai side, on the 9th November 1893. The offender in this case was not traced.

MILITARY.

118. The 19th Punjab Infantry

Head Quarter Wing of the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Two guns, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery,

which had formed the garrison of Fort Sandeman for the past two years, were relieved during the year by the undermentioned troops :—

22nd Punjab Infantry—

Head Quarter Wing of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Two guns, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery.

119. The Cantonment of Loralai, the garrison of which consists of one regiment of Cavalry, one regiment of Infantry, and four Mountain Guns, was tranferred to this district in the month of January 1894. The troops at present stationed there are as follows :—

27th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, or the 1st Baluch Battation.

16th Bengal Cavalry.

4 guns, 6th Bombay Mountain Battery.

No new posts were occupied by troops during the year.

120. The health of the troops in the district has been very good.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

121. No very important changes in the constitution and administration of the corps have occurred during the year 1893-94.

122. The following appointments and discharges were sanctioned :—

A.—Discharges

8th June 1893.—Jemadar Yar Muhammad Khan, Ghizai, 2nd Squadron; Jemadar Abdul Ghafar, Kakar, 4th Squadron; Jemadar Durani Khan, Kakar, 1st Squadron.

31st January 1894.—Jemadar Hakin Khan, Balooch, 3rd Squadron.

B.—Promotions and Appointments.

8th June 1893.—Muhammad Shah, Ghilzai to be 1st class Jemadar, 2nd Squadron; Duffadar Fakharuddin, Ghilzai to be 2nd class Jemadar, 2nd Squadron; Duffadar Abdul Salam Sulemankhel to be 2nd class Jemadar, 4th Squadron.

24th August 1893.—Sher Muhamad, Mehtarzai to be 2nd class Jemadar, 1st Squadron.

30th September 1893.—Sahiban Khan, Musakhel to be Subadar, 4th Company.

Recruiting.

123. The following shows the effective strength of the corps on the 31st March 1894 :—

A.—Cavalry.

Ressaidars.	Jemadars.	Kot Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	TOTAL.
4	6	4	28	333	375

B.—Infantry.

Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	TOTAL.
4	4	20	20	344	392

It will be seen by the above that the corps is practically up to full strength.

124. Recruiting has so far improved that, whereas formerly it was necessary to send out recruiting parties, men now come of their own accord to Fort Sandeman to be enlisted. This is particularly the case with reference to the Kakars from Zhob and Bori, and the Mandokhels of Lower Zhob. Owing to this growing popularity of service in the corps, it has been found possible to improve the physique of recruits, by adopting a standard of height. Further, the system of each recruit depositing a certain sum on enlistment, as carried out in the Native Cavalry, has also been adopted in a slight degree with a certain amount of success.

Desertions.

125. There has been marked improvement in the diminution of desertions this year; only two men from the Ghilzai Squadron having deserted, and they were inhabitants of Khost and Kurram.

Services of the Corps.

126. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan was pleased in his letter No. 5800 of 26th October 1893, to approve of the attempts made by the corps to stop Waziri raidings.

Casualties.

127. The following casualties in the corps occurred during last year :—

June 1893.—In an attack by Waziris in the Gardani Pass—

Two Sepoys and sowar mortally wounded.
One Sepoy severley wounded, but recovered.
One Daffadar missing.

September 1893.—Three camel sowars of the corps were fired at in the hills, it is believed, by Mundokhels—

One sowar was severely wounded and rendered unfit for further service.

Two Sowars were slightly wounded.

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

A.

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears . . .	......	......	......	......	......
I.—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenues . .	2,92,172 8 1	3,06,917 11 8	3,48,845 0 0	......	......
Miscellaneous . . .		63,343 13 1		......	......
Total .	2,92,172 8 1	3,70,261 8 9	3,48,845 0 0	21,416 8 9	......
III.—Salt—					
Excise duty on salt . .	......	......	......	......	......
IV.—Stamps—					
Sale of General Stamps—					
1. One-anna stamps for receipts and cheques.	925 0 0	902 8 0	880 0 0	......	......
2. Bills for exchange or hundies.	......	31 0 0	10 0 0	......	......
3. Other general stamps .	1,058 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,130 0 0	......	......
4. Sale of court-fee stamps .	4,715 12 0	5,143 0 0	5,800 0 0	......	......
5. Fines and penalties	30 9 0	20 0 0	80 0 0	......	......
Total	6,729 5 0	7,408 8 0	7,900 0 0	......	491 8 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—					
Revenue Refunds—					
1. Stamps	......	8 3 0	50 0 0	......	......
2. Excise	......	......	......	......	......
Total .	......	8 3 0	50 0 0	......	41 13 0
III.—Land Revenue—					
1. Pay of Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Clerks, and others.	38,033 0 9	41,563 2 5	41,468 0 0	......	......
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work.	......	......	......	......	......
3. Lumbardari allowance .	......	......	......	......	......
4. Other miscallaneous charges .	1,646 2 6	4,066 7 11	4,066 7 11	......	......
5. Karawas	1,942 0 1	4,205 9 2	4,205 9 2	......	......
6. Miscellaneous . .	1,315 0 0	1,530 0 0	1,620 0 0	......	......
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishment.	702 8 0	1,700 15 0	800 0 0	......	......
Total .	43,638 11 4	53,066 2 6	52,160 1 1	906 1 5	......
VI.—Stamps—					
1. Discount on sale of general stamps.	55 4 0	62 12 0	80 0 0	......	......
2. Discount on sale of court-fee stamps.	64 13 9	67 2 6	100 0 0	......	......
Total .	120 1 9	129 14 6	180 0 0	......	50 1 6
XII.—Registration—					
1. Remuneration to Sub-Registrars.	24 0 0	36 4 0	50 0 0	......	......
2. Remuneration to Copyists .	6 0 0	10 0 0			
3. Contingencies . . .	259 7 2	50 0 0	50 0 0	......	......
Total .	289 7 2	96 4 0	100 0 0	......	3 12 0

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
V.—Excise—					
1. License fees	440 0 0	544 0 0	450 0 0	......	......
2. Distillery fees	9,600 0 0	6,705 0 0	6,705 0 0	......	......
3. Opium license fees }	} 4,390 0 0	{ 1,825 0 0	1,825 0 0	......	......
4. Farm of other drugs }		{ 2,550 0 0	2,550 0 0	......	......
5. Fines, fees and confiscations.	3 2 8	4 8 0	10 0 0	......	......
Total	14,433 2 8	11,628 8 0	11,540 0 0	88 8 0	......
X.—Registration—					
1. Fees for registering documents.	47 0 0	76 0 0	73 8 0	......	......
2. Fees for copies of registered documents.	13 0 0	21 0 0	18 8 0	......	......
3. Miscellaneous	......	1 0 0	......	......	......
Total	60 0 0	98 0 0	92 0 0	6 0 0	......
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	721 2 10	780 13 2	380 0 0	......	......
2. Court-fees realized in cash.	47 13 0	11 11 0	20 0 0	......	......
3. General fees, fines, and forfeitures.	8,135 6 11	8,006 6 4	6,350 0 0	......	......
4. Miscellaneous	......	9 8 0	10 0 0	......	......
Total	8,904 6 9	8,808 6 6	6,760 0 0	2,048 6 6	......

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Actuals of 1893-94.	Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XV.—Post Office—					
1. Pay and travelling expenses of establishments.	......	3,072 0 0	3,072 0 0	......	......
2. Contingencies	......	......	......	......	......
Total	......	3,072 0 0	3,072 0 0	......	......
XIXA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
Criminal Courts—					
1. Contingencies	82 6 8	75 15 4	75 15 4	......	......
2. Refunds of judicial fines	100 0 0	270 7 0	200 0 0	......	......
Total	182 6 8	346 6 4	275 15 4	70 7 0	......
XIXB.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
1. District Jail establishment	......	......	......	......	......
2. Supplies and services	1,763 7 10	1,489 1 0	1,750 0 0	......	......
3. Hospital charges	......	......	10 0 0	......	......
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	147 15 6	178 15 4	250 0 0	......	......
5. Lock-ups contingencies	1,570 1 1	1,894 6 2	2,090 0 0	......	......
Total	3,481 8 5	3,562 6 6	4,100 0 0	......	537 9 6
XX.—Police—					
1. Police force }	} 37,576 7 6	{ 39,552 4 9	} 43,118 0 0	......	......
2. Clerks and servants }		{ 1,053 4 1		......	......
3. Allowance to Hospital Assistants.	......	......	......	......	......
4. Travelling allowances	349 4 0	2,523 8 9	500 0 0	......	......
5. Cattle-pound contingencies	......	......	......	......	......
6. Cost of clothing and equipment. }	} 2,361 8 6	{ 2,140 0 0	2,140 0 0	......	......
7. Purchase of hand-cuffs and repairs. }		{ 9 14 0	10 0 0	......	......

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.					
Hire of convicts . .	......	6 14 0	5 0 0	1 14 0	......
XVII.—Police—					
1. Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	......	4 0 0	5 0 0	......	......
2. Fees, fines, and forfeitures. }	719 8 6 (items 2 and 3)	......	......	......	......
3. Cattle pound receipts . }		654 12 6	745 0 0	......	......
Total .	719 8 6	658 12 6	750 0 0	......	91 3 6
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials.	......	9 10 6	......	......	......
2. Other items . .	43 4 0	111 3 3	......	......	......
Total .	43 4 0	120 13 9	......	120 13 9	......

9. Contingencies . . .	4,291 8 4	2,739 2 0	3,050 0 0	......	......
10. Good-conduct stirpe allowance.	......	34 0 0	252 0 0	......	......
11. Arms, accoutrements, and belts.	......	89 12 5	......	......	......
12. Compensation for dearness of privisions.	......	......	......	......	......
Total .	44,578 12 4	49,129 14 0	50,060 0 0	......	930 2 0
XXII.—Education—					
Grant-in-aid to Anglo-Vernacular School.	......	......	200 0 0	......	200 0 0
XXIV.—Medical—					
1. Allowance to Civil Surgeon .	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	9,513 6 10 (items 1 to 6)	......	......
2. Hospital Assistants . .	3,831 9 1 (items 2 to 6)	2,162 8 9			
3. Servants		1,603 6 0			
3½. Supplies and services .		176 1 10			
4. Contingencies . .		1,516 5 1			
5. Vaccinator		400 0 0			
6. Travelling allowance .		274 2 6			
Total .	4,431 9 1	7,332 8 2	9,513 6 10	......	2,180 14 8
XXV.—Political—					
1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent.	5,109 10 9	21,691 5 3	26,650 0 0	......	......
2. Salaries and allowances of Extra Assistant Commissioners.	8,965 0 0	8,670 10 5	9,000 0 0	......	......
3. Salaries of establishment .	23,083 12 6	23,600 5 1	23,640 0 0	......	......
4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	2,990 1 0	3,848 4 9	3,000 0 0	......	......
5. Travelling allowance of officers.	2,207 1 0	5,697 12 8	6,120 0 0	......	......
6. Supplies and services . .	473 12 10	2,152 9 1	2,152 9 1	......	......
7. Contingencies . . .	9,437 4 10	10,234 1 1	10,464 1 0	......	......
8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	57,919 8 7	1,42,992 2 9	1,42,820 0 0	......	......
9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	4,491 6 4	4,985 0 5	4,985 0 5	......	......
10. Pay and allowance of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.	...... (items 10 to 13)	2,54,682 9 11 (items 10 to 13)	2,60,810 0 0 (items 10 to 13)	......	......
11. Pay and allowance of Assistant Commandant.					
12. Pay and allowance of Zhob Levy Corps.					
13. Contingencies . . .					
14. Allowance to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.	3,600 0 0	......	......	......	......
Total .	1,18,277 9 10	4,78,554 13 5	4,89,641 10 6	......	11,086 13 1

Annual Report of Special Revenues and Expenditure of the Zhob District for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Heads of Receipts.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Total. Actuals of 1893-94.	Total. Revised Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,900 0 0	......	......	......	......
Total Receipts	3,30,962 3 0	3,98,991 7 6	3,75,892 0 0	23,682 3 0	582 11 6
Opening Balance	......	......	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL	......	......	......	......	......

Heads of Expenditure.	Total. Actuals of 1892-93.	Total. Actuals of 1893-94.	Total. Budget Estimates of 1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
XXXII.—Miscellaneous—					
1. Donation for charitable purposes.	133 1 3	38 8 10	223 0 9 (for 1 and 2)	......	......
2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	159 3 5	184 7 11			
Total	292 4 8	223 0 9	223 0 9	......	......
XLV.—Civil Works—					
1. Arboriculture	216 15 6	636 5 4	636 5 4	......	......
2. New works and repairs	5,553 6 1	23,999 8 2	23,999 8 2	......	......
3. Establishment	......	1,580 7 3	......	......	......
Total	5,770 5 7	26,216 4 9	24,635 13 6	1,580 7 3	......
Total Expenditure	2,21,062 12 10	6,21,737 13 11	6,34,212 0 0	2,556 15 8	15,031 1 9
Closing Balance	......	......	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL	......	......	......	......	......

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

B.

Return of Land Revenue collections in kind and in cash in Zhob District in the year 1893-94.

Description.	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Collections in kind.—					
Wheat	61,071 39 8	2 5 6	1,43,074 6 8		
Barley	4,092 6 12	2 8 7	10,395 12 7		
Bhusa	79,568 4 10	0 8 5	41,847 13 10		
Maccai	9,700 38 15	2 2 7	20,995 13 9		
Jowari	2,719 23 4	1 12 2	4,781 13 7		
China	3,573 39 1	1 2 0	4,026 8 2		
Shali	1,225 16 0	1 9 4	1,942 11 3		
Kirbi	8,593 16 4	0 6 0	3,173 9 1		
Moong	838 20 14	3 0 0	2,555 13 7		
Straw for Moong	92 24 2	0 12 0	69 7 2		
Tobacco	63 17 9	8 6 9	534 3 3		
Bajra	47 6 13	1 14 9	90 13 6		
Kangni	216 32 2	1 0 0	218 4 8		
				2,33,707 3 1	
Collections in cash.—					
Lucerne	......	......	154 14 10		
Subz khurda	......	......	1,286 13 2		
Onions	......	......	233 10 6		
Palezat	......	......	1,862 4 8		
Zardak	......	......	21 7 5		
Land revenue fines	......	......	1,136 8 8		
Water mills	......	......	485 15 2		
Arboriculture	......	......	1,654 3 11		
Fixed assessment	......	......	1 0 0		
Miscellaneous	......	......	7 8 4		
				6,844 6 8	
Grazing Tax.—					
Grazing Receipts	......	......	66,098 1 6	66,098 1 6	
Arrears of previous years recovered during the year.	......	......	86,060 13 10	86,060 13 10	
GRAND TOTAL				3,92,710 9 1	

Detail by Tehsils.

	Lower Zhob.	Upper Zhob.	Bori.	Sanjawi.	Barkhan.	Musakhel.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Collections in kind	37,923 8 7	17,562 4 4	62,115 6 10	14,717 0 6	53,619 3 9	17,769 11 1	2,33,707 3 1
II.—Collections in cash	2,452 5 1	531 7 5	2,325 6 5	127 14 9	1,282 12 2	124 8 10	6,844 6 8
III.—Grazing tax	14,872 14 9	18,553 2 1	7,303 14 0	815 7 3	9,210 0 0	15,342 11 5	66,098 1 6
IV.—Arrears of previous years recovered during the year	2,777 6 3	15,191 0 11	36,440 1 11	8,572 4 0	1,704 15 8	21,375 1 1	86,060 13 10
Total	58,026 2 8	51,837 14 9	1,08,184 13 2	24,232 10 6	65,816 15 7	54,612 0 5	3,92,710 9 1

Detail of net Revenue credited.

Total collections as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net Revenue credited into Treasury.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
3,92,710 9 1	22,449 0 4	3,70,261 8 9

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement of Judicial work of the various Officers in the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of		Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of		Total.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	Grand Total.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.			
Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	204	206
Assistant Political Agent	1	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	5
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	17	...	4	21	15	...	15	75	111
Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	27	...	7	34	91	...	91	23	148
Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	133	...	49	182	12	...	12	121	315
Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	24	...	7	31	18	...	18	...	49
Tehsildar, Bori	38	...	8	46	18	...	18	...	64
Tehsildar, Musakhel	9	...	...	9	18	...	18	19	46
First Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	65	...	15	80	2	...	2	...	82
Second Naib Tehsildar, Lower Zhob	38	...	14	52	...	...	...	...	52
First Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	6	...	4	10	14	...	14	...	24
Second Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob	1	...	...	1	8	...	8	...	9
Naib Tehsildar, Bori	21	...	8	29	6	...	6	...	35
Naib Tehsildar, Musakhel	10	...	1	11	1	...	1	...	12
Total	390	3	117	510	204	2	206	442	1,158

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

D.

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during 1893-94.

Place of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter provincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Fort Sandeman	2	2	1	...	40	49	2	696	792	...	...	...	792
Hindubagh	3	1	6	...	7	10	1	58	86	1	...	1	87
Drug	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11	14	...	...	...	14
Shinghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Sibi	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	11
Musakhel	1	2	1	...	17	2	1	102	126	...	...	...	126
Loralai	...	6	8	...	31	44	17	237	343	...	...	...	343
Khajuri Kach and Tank	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	19	32	...	...	...	32
Munro Kalat	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	12	20	...	...	...	20
Total	10	14	18	1	96	108	36	1,143	1,426	1	...	1	1,427

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

E.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing Result of Police Operations, and Prosecutions of Crime, and Recovery of Property during the year 1893-94.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the police, and including false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from the previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases committed to admitted columns 7 to 9.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrates.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of year.	PROPERTY. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.															R a. p.	R a p.		
1	231 to 263	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	6	1	3	1	4	6	16·66	1	11	6	50	2	...	4	......	......	...	
2	224	Other offences against public justice.	4	...	3	3	...	4	75	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	......	......	...	
3	147 and 148	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	15	2	12	12	3	15	80	15	118	110	82·71	4	...	19	......	......	...	
		TOTAL .	25	3	18	16	7	25	64	16	132	119	80·41	6	...	23	......	......	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
4	302	Murder	8	6	7	5	5	8	62·5	7	19	9	34·62	1	2	14	164 12 0	164 12 0	100	
5	307	Attempts at murder . .	13	...	4	4	6	12*	33·3	2	21	7	30·43	5	1	10	......	......	...	* Three Ghaza cases.

6	304, 308	Culpable homicide . .	5	...	3	2	1	4	50	...	23	3	13·04	14	...	6	......	......	...
7	376	Rape	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
8	377	Unnatural offences . .	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
9	317	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	2	3	3	...	1	100	3	3	4	66·66	2	...	...	......	......	...
10	309	Attempts at suicide .	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	......	......	...
11	325, 326	Grievous hurt . .	17	1	17	16	...	17	94·12	2	19	20	95·24	1	...	...	......	......	...
12	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	6	...	1	1	4	6	16·66	...	6	1	16·66	...	...	5	......	......	...
13	373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL .	54	10	38	34	16	51	66·66	15	93	47	43·52	23	3	35	164 12 0	164 12 0	100
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																	
14	395	Dacoity	1	1	1	1	...	1	100	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	50 8 0	......	...
15	394	Robbery with hurt .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 14 0	225 0 0	96·62
16	392	Robbery	2	...	1	1	...	2	50	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	48 6 0	......	...
17	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	1	2	2	...	2	100	1	2	2	66·66	1	...	...	......	......	...
18	454, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparations for hurt.	13	1	5	2	2	12	16·66	1	8	2	22·22	5	...	2	363 1 0	14 2 9	3·92
		TOTAL .	19	3	9	6	2	18	33·33	4	13	9	52·94	6	...	2	694 13 0	239 2 9	34·42
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...
		TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...

P

Return of cognizable offences showing result of Police operations, and prosecutions of crime, and recovery of property during the year 1893-94—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from the previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases committed to admitted, columns 7 to 9.	PERSONS. Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by police or appearing under orders of Magistrates.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted.	Disposed of, e.g., died transferred, admitted as approvers, etc.	Pending at the end of the year.	PROPERTY. Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	18	19	20	21
																	R a. p.	R a. p.		
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
19	456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	
20	379 to 382	Theft	65	4	22	16	5	61	26·23	4	39	24	55·81	13	...	6	5,034 6 3	2,728 12 9	54·21	
21	406	Criminal breach of trust .	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	112 10 6	1 0 0	·89	
22	411	Receiving stolen property .	3	2	5	1	...	3	33·33	2	3	1	20	4	...	...	71 0 0	46 0 0	64·79	
		TOTAL .	72	6	28	17	5	67	25·37	6	43	25	51·02	18	...	6	5,218 0 9	2,775 12 9	53·2	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
23	294	Public and Local Nuisances .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...	
24	Act No. 3 of 1867, section 13.	......	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...	
		TOTAL .	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...	

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	25	3	18	16	7	25	64	16	132	119	80·41	6	...	23	......	......	...
Class II.—Offences against the person.	54	10	38	34	16	51	66·66	15	93	47	43·52	23	3	35	164 12 0	164 12 0	100
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	19	3	9	6	2	18	33·33	4	13	9	52·94	6	...	2	694 13 0	239 2 9	34·42
Class IV.—Minor ffences against the person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	72	6	28	17	5	67	25·37	6	43	25	51·02	18	...	6	5,218 0 9	2,775 12 9	53·2
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.	2	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	......	......	...
GRAND TOTAL	172	22	94	74	30	162	45·68	41	286	204	62·39	54	3	66	6,077 9 9	3,179 11 6	52·3

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

J.

Account of Fort Sandeman Bazar Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94 (Zhob District).

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. R a. p.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. R a. p.
Land Revenue	13,380 13 3	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	7 0 0
Excise	...	Charges of Collection of Revenue	10,152 9 4
Provincial Rates	7 0 0		
Assessed Taxes	8,511 4 0	General Administration	100 0 0
Registration	...		
Police	559 12 7	Law and Justice	...
Marine	...	Police	1,385 7 11
Education	70 6 0	Marine	...
Medical	...	Education	380 6 9
Minor Departments	869 8 11	Medical	120 0 0
Interest	...	Minor Departments	4,352 11 9
Superannuations	...	Superannuations	...
Miscellaneous	9,470 5 4	Miscellaneous	9,397 14 9
Public Works	...	Public Works	2,670 2 0
Deposits	2,535 14 11	Deposits	2,879 13 9
Advances	28,174 5 5	Advances	35,523 5 9
TOTAL RECEIPTS	63,579 6 5	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	66,969 8 0
Opening Balance	8,419 0 0	Closing Balance	5,028 14 5
GRAND TOTAL	71,998 6 5	GRAND TOTAL	71,998 6 5

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

K.

Account of the Loralai Town Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94 (from 12th January to 31st March 1894), Zhob District.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. R a. p.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. R a. p.
Land Revenue	80 0 0	Interest	...
Stamps	...	Refunds	...
Excise	...	Charges of Collection of Revenue	...
Provincial Rates	...	General Administration	129 8 0
Assessed Taxes	1,562 4 0	Law and Justice	...
Registration	...	Police	338 0 0
Police	5 1 0	Marine	...
Marine	...	Education	...
Education	...	Medical	96 12 5
Medical	...	Minor Departments	541 0 0
Minor Departments	201 4 1	Superannuations	...
Interest	...	Miscellaneous	528 12 0
Superannuations	...	Public Works	150 0 0
Miscellaneous	75 3 0	Deposits	...
Public Works	...	Advances	704 0 0
Deposits	...		
Advances	...		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,923 12 1	TOTAL PAYMENTS	2,488 0 5
Opening Balance	5,998 0 3	Closing Balance	5,433 11 11
GRAND TOTAL	7,921 12 4	GRAND TOTAL	7,921 12 4

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

L.

Actual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Police and Zhob Levy Corps Local Funds for the year 1893-94.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Zhob Police.			Zhob Levy Corps.			HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Zhob Police.			Zhob Levy Corps.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Chunda Fund	2,500	11	2	71,542	9	1	Chunda Fund	3,193	2	4	61,502	9	9
Clothing Fund	2,876	2	3	9,233	2	1	Clothing Fund	2,225	9	4	14,565	2	9
Equipment Fund	280	10	0	3,430	11	0	Equipment Fund	407	13	6	4,744	3	3
Deceased Officers' estate	366	8	7	342	11	9	Deceased Officers' estate	403	4	1	188	13	11
TOTAL RECEIPTS	6,024	0	0	84,549	1	11	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,229	13	3	81,000	13	8
Opening Balance	5,389	11	1	31,977	5	7	Closing Balance	5,183	13	10	35,525	9	10
GRAND TOTAL	11,413	11	1	1,16,526	7	6	GRAND TOTAL	11,413	11	1	1,16,526	7	6

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

M.

Abstract shewing Total Income, Expenditure and Balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the District of Zhob for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance of year.			Income of year.			Expenditure of year.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,419	0	0	63,579	6	5	66,969	8	0	5,028	14	5
Loralai Town Fund	5,998	0	3	1,923	12	1	2,488	0	5	5,433	11	11
Zhob Police Fund	5,389	11	1	6,024	0	0	6,229	13	3	5,183	13	10
Zhob Levy Corps Fund	31,977	5	7	84,549	1	11	81,000	13	8	35,525	9	10
TOTAL	51,784	0	11	1,56,076	4	5	1,56,688	3	4	51,172	2	0

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

N.

Statement of Takavi Advances made during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISTRICT.	NAME.	Amount.	Interest if any payable.	Total.	REMARKS.
		R	R	R	
Zhob	Lok Obokhel	200	...	200	
"	Brahim Said	1,000	...	1,000	
"	Ismailkhan Alozai	500	...	500	
"	Mehtar Mundokhel	300	...	300	
"	Siak Hurramzai	150	...	150	
"	Locha Ram	500	...	500	
"	Baran Zakhpal	300	...	500	
"	Said Khan Mundokhel	200	...	200	
"	Baz Mohamed Khan Ghilzai	2,500	...	2,500	
	TOTAL	5,650	...	5,650	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

O.

Statement of Recoveries made on account of Taccavi Advances during the year ending 31st March 1894.

District.	Name.	Amount repayable.	Repayments made during the year under report. Principal.	Interest.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4		5	6
		R	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Zhob	Nadar Khan and others	700	700 0 0	...	...	
"	Baran Khan	150	150 0 0	...	...	
"	Said Khan	50	50 0 0	...	...	
"	Ghulam Haider	3,300	300 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	
"	Sher Jan Khan	2,200	...	...	2,200 0 0	
"	Malik Sultan	400	...	...	400 0 0	
"	Ghazni	50	50 0 0	...	...	
"	Gul Mohamad Khan	250	250 0 0	...	...	
"	Saleh Mohamad	200	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
"	Malik Adin	67	33 0 0	...	34 0 0	
"	Sanjar Khan	200	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
"	Kulla Khan	800	...	...	800 0 0	
"	Malik Almaz	400	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
"	Amir Mohamad	600	200 0 0	...	400 0 0	
"	Haider	2,000	200 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	
"	Mir Alam Khan	67	67 0 0	...	...	
"	Abdul Gafar Khan	100	66 0 0	...	34 0 0	
"	Murad Khan	1,000	200 0 0	...	800 0 0	
"	Ispin	600	150 0 0	...	450 0 0	
"	Samand Khan	100	100 0 0	...	...	
"	Ditto	400	100 0 0	...	300 0 0	
"	Paidan Khan	500	62 8 0	...	437 8 0	
"	Lok Obokhel	200	...	...	200 0 0	
"	Brahim Said	1,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	
"	Ismail Khan Alozai	500	...	...	500 0 0	
"	Mehtar Mundokhel	300	...	...	300 0 0	
"	Siak Hurranzai	150	...	...	150 0 0	
"	Locha Ram	500	...	...	500 0 0	
"	Baran Zakhpel	300	...	...	300 0 0	
"	Said Khan Mandokhel	200	...	...	200 0 0	
"	Baz Mohamed Khan Ghilzai	2,500	...	...	2,500 0 0	
	TOTAL	19,784	3,078 8 0	...	16,705 8 0	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

P.

Return of Schools and Education in the Zhob District for the year 1893-94.

Name and place of School.	Class of School.	Number of Pupils in the School at close of year.								Income of School.				Cost of school.	Remarks.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluch.	Brohis.	Total.	Contributed by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Imperial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscription.	Total.		
										R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary .	...	2	3	8	3	1	...	17	310 0 9	......	70 6 0	380 6 9	380 6 9	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Zhob.

Q.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused. Name.	Accused. Section.	Accused. Tribe.	Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
1	Ali Muhammad, son of Katal Sherani, resident of Niazi Kot.	11 Waziris. Names not known.	Zallikhel	Waziri	Robbery of R100 in cash, and clothes worth R50. About the 10th March 1892.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused denied on oath the charge brought against them. The complainant could not give sufficient proof in support of his claim and the case was ordered to be filed.	Filed.
2	Dost Muhammad, son of Samala and Fotak, son of Taus Khan *alias* Taurz Khan Abdullazai of Badanzai.	Bada Gul and Jafir	Zallikhel, Kaum-khel.	Ditto	Robbery of three bullocks, valued at R120. About the 25th March 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused admitted the charge brought against them and were ordered either to restore the original bullocks or to pay R60 as compensation for them. They failed to restore the cattle and R60 were recovered from them and paid to the complainants.	Do.
3	Crown, through Biland Khan Sowar, 5th Bombay Cavalry.	Hikmat Khan	Mahsud	Ditto	Theft of one Snider carbine. 26th June 1892.	Biland Khan was returning to Fort Sandeman from escort duty in June 1892. While at Zirrah he was joined by a Mahsud Waziri, who said he was employed in the 4th Baluch Regiment and was going home. He said his name was Hikmat Khan. They reached Lakaband on the 25th idem. On the following morning the accused went away, taking the Sowar's carbine with him while the latter was still asleep. Enquiries were made by the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities, but no clue to the offender or the carbine could be found. This offence, though committed in 1892-93, was reported in 1893-94 only.	Do.
4	Muhammad Rahim, son of Lawang of Khurasan Illaka.	1. Gungai Daur; 2. Niaz Khan Abdul Rahman Khel; 3. Gulzam Alezai; 4. Zarshah Wazirgai, and 16 other Waziris.			Highway robbery of 6 packages of cloth, valued at R1,200 (English coin), and R2,000, Kabuli, in cash. About the 10th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The Jirga was of opinion that the complainant had much exaggerated his loss, and therefore ordered the accused to pay R480 only. R400 as compensation to the complainant, and R80 as fine to Government. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has recovered the amount and paid R400 to the complainant direct at Tank.	Do.

5	Gobarai and others, Shevanis of Mughal Kot.	Id Muhammad, Latai, Pavmahasar and five others.	Manokhel, Bahlolzai, Mahsuds.	Waziris .	Highway robbery of 14 cattle. About the 22nd April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused admitted the offence and promised to return 12 cattle; two having already been recovered from them by the complainants, or in default to pay R180 as compensation. R180 have since been received and paid to the complainants.	Do.
6	Akbar Khan, son of Sirkai Kamalkhel of Killi Jamal Khan.	1. Hassan Khan Abdul Raham Khel; 2. Haji Gul Khan, son of Kharoti Khan; 3. Mehr Gul Khan, son of Haibat Khan; 4. Budh Khan, son of Lala Khan Abdul Rahman Khel, Waziris.			Theft of two camels. 27th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and fined R140; R100 as compensation for the camels and R40 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
7	Muhammad, son of Mukam Kharoti.	Id Muhammad Abdulla, and Sadat	Dotani Nekzankhel,	Waziris	Highway robbery of three camels, 25th April 1893.	The accused were found guilty by the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, and fined R160. R100 as compensation for two camels; the third one having already been recovered by the complainant, and R60 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
8	Crown	Waziris. Names unknown	Not known .	Waziris .	Firing at Lieutenant Bell's camp at Bhag, near Mir Ali Khel. 2nd May 1893.	Lieutenant Bell, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, who was on reconnaissance duty, was encamped at Bhag in the hills at about nine miles to the north-east of Mir Ali Khel. At about 9-30 P.M., thinking that some people were lurking near the camp, he sent out a party of one Non-Commissioned Officer and three men to reconnoitre. At about one hundred yards from the camp, two shots were fired at them from a distance of about fifty yards. About an hour after, three more shots were fired into the camp. Fortunately no one was hit. That very evening the Officer Commanding Mir Ali Khel had chased about 5 or 6 Waziris, who had gone up the Perizai Nullah, towards Bhag, and they were in every probability the same men who fired at Lieutenant Bell's camp. None but Waziris frequent the locality in question at this season of the year. Enquiries were made by the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities, but no clue to the offenders could be found.	Do.
9	Malik Saleh Khan of Kot Attal Khan.	Id Muhammad, Dotana and Muhammad Afzal.	Nanakhel .	Ditto .	Highway robbery of 6 sickles and some wearing apparel. About the 1st May 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and fined R30; R5 as compensation for the articles stolen and R25 for credit to Government. The amount has been recovered from the accused and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused. Name.	Accused. Section.	Accused. Tribe.	Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
10	Sadik Khan, son of Nadu Khan, Mandokhel of Safi.	Not known . . .	Not known .	Waziri . . .	Theft of 12 cows on the 15th May 1893.	The complainant succeeded in recovering the cows himself from the accused. The case, with a view to punishing the accused, was laid before the Jirga, held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, but no trace of them could be found.	Filed.
11	Lala Gangaram Chhibhar, Commissariat Agent, Mir Ali Khel, and others.	Unknown . . .	Mahsud and Darweshkhel.	Do. . .	Robbery of wearing apparel, etc., worth R82-6-0. 27th April 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held in December 1893, at Khajuri Kach. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to pay R82-6-0 as compensation to the complainants. The amount has been recovered and paid to the persons concerned.	Do.
12	Dalil Sowar of the Naya. Obo Levies.	Shadi Khan, Asperalai Khan and Miauji Khan.	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Do. . .	Theft of one mare, 5th May 1893.	The accused were found guilty by the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, and sentenced to pay R75; R50 as compensation for the mare and R25 as fine to Government. The amount has been recovered from them and paid to the parties concerned.	Do.
13	Crown, through Zhob Levy Corps.	12 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown .	Do. . .	Highway robbery and murder (2 men killed, 2 wounded, 1 camel shot dead, 2 Snider rifles with bayonets, 1 Snider carbine, 3 kamar pattas and cartridges taken away). 20th June 1893.	The offence was committed near the Gardani Pass, and the offenders were almost certainly Waziris. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, but it could not be proved.	Do.
14	Ghumar, Jalat, and others of Jalat Khan village.	Haji and Aziz . . .	Zallikhel . .	Do. . .	Highway robbery of 14 cattle. 12th July 1893.	Thirteen cattle were restored in original to the complainants, and for the remaining one R15 were paid to them out of the sum of R40 recovered by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, from the accused, as fine, in accordance with the award of the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893.	Do.
15	Roman and two others of village Haramzai.	Unknown. . . .	Zallikhel and Mahsud.	Do. . .	Theft of nine cattle and some property valued at R7-14-0. 16th June 1893.	The complainants managed to recover the cattle themselves. The Jirga held in December 1893 at Khajuri Kach decided that R7-14-0 should be recovered from the accused. The amount has been recovered and paid to the complainants.	Do.

16	Ayaz, son of Jalai Ghorezai of Pawacha.	Mir Khan . . .	Zallikhel .	Do. . .	Theft of 11 donkeys valued at R452. 3rd July 1894.	The complainant pursued the accused and managed to recover 9 donkeys from him. As regards the remaining two, the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893, decided that either the donkeys or their value at R15 per donkey should be recovered from the accused for compensating the complainant. As the accused failed to restore the donkeys, R30 were recovered from him and paid to the complainant. The accused was also fined R30 for committing the offence, which amount was to be credited to Government.	Do.
17	Khanan, son of Haji Abdullazai of Alihanzai.	Hassan Khan . .	Abdul Rahman Khel.	Do. . .	Theft of five bullocks valued at R125. 21st July 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to pay a sum of R100; R75 as compensation for the bullocks and R25 as fine to Government. R75 has been received and paid to the claimant.	Do.
18	Umar Khan, Juma Khan, and others, Amadzai Mandokhels of Killi Umar Khan.	Dakas and Id Muhammad	Abdul Rahman Khel and Nekzan Khel.	Do. . .	Theft of 26 donkeys and 4 bullocks, valued at R600. 26th July 1893.	The accused were found guilty and sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to pay R268 as compensation for the animals stolen. The amount has been recovered and paid to the complainants.	Do.
19	Isa Khan, son of Nada, and Baz Muhammad, son of Inayat, and other Mandokhels of village Takri.	Id Muhammad, Abdulla Khan, Yar Gul and ten others.	Mahsud . .	Do. . .	Theft of 120 cattle. 5th August 1893.	The theft of 111 cattle was proved against the accused and they were ordered by the Khajuri Kach Jirga in December 1893, to return the cattle or pay a sum of R1,665 as compensation to the complainants within a month. Forty-eight cattle have since been recovered two of them died on the road between Tank and Fort Sandeman. The remaining 46 of which 27 are not those that were stolen and are worth R158 only, have been made over to the complainants. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to settle the outstanding claim as soon as possible.	Pending.
20	Baz Muhammad and Nurgai Sheranis.	Unknown . . .	Unknown .	Do. . .	Theft of 3 cows, valued at R120. First week of August 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainants who were present there, could not prove their claim against any particular body; the Jirga therefore recommended that the Dera Ismail Khan authorities and the complainants themselves may institute further enquiries and find out the thieves. Enquiries were accordingly made by them, but both have failed to trace the offenders or the cows.	Filed.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Names.	Section.	Tribe.			
21	Crown	Unknown	Mahsud and Zallikhel.	Waziri	Murder of Mr. Kelly, Public Works Overseer, and a Sherani Sowar, 30th July 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The case was proved against the accused and the question of punishment to them is under reference to Government.	Pending.
22	Haibat Khan Mandokhel	7 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown	Do.	Theft of 66 sheep. 29th July 1893.	The accused carried off the sheep and also the complainant and his two children from the Zhar Pazha hills. Some Mandokhels followed them and succeeded in recovering the sheep the complainant and his children. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was asked to apprehend and punish the accused for the offence, and the case was therefore laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainant failed to attend the Jirga, and as, in his absence, the Jirga found themselves unable to trace the offenders, they recommended the case to be filed.	Filed.
23	Mian Khan Abdullazai	2 Waziris. Names unknown.	Zallikhel	Do.	Theft of 4 bullocks and 5 cows, valued at R243. 22nd June 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and ordered to return the cattle or to pay their value at the rate of R15 per head. R30 in cash and 7 cattle, 6 of which are not those that were stolen, and are worth R62 only, have been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and made over to the complainant. The question about the difference between the value of the stolen cattle fixed by the Jirga and that of those received by the complainant, is under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
24	Crown	Unknown	Unknown	Do.	Murder or abduction of Duffadar Umar Khan, Zhob Levy Corps. 27th June 1893.	The Duffadar, with his horse and equipage, disappeared on the road from Miralikel to Gulkach. Enquiries shewed that he had not deserted, and, moreover, the tracks of his horse were traced to the Waziri country; it was therefore concluded that either he had been murdered or taken prisoner by Waziris. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. As no direct evidence was forthcoming against the accused, the Jirga recommended the case to be filed.	Filed.

25	Khan Alam Khan, and other Sheranis, of Mughalkot.	3 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Theft of 6 cattle, valued at R210. 30th September 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The complainants, who were present there, could not prove their claim. The Jirga thereupon recommended that the case be again enquired into by the Dera Ismail Khan district authorities. Enquiries were accordingly made both by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities and the complainants themselves, but no clue to the offenders or the cattle having been found the case has been filed.	Do.
26	Crown	8 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Firing on infantry portion of the Gul Kach Road Patrol. 9th October 1893.	The patrol party was fired upon in the Gardani Pass. The accused were followed by the Officer Commanding and the Thanadar, Miralikhel, but they managed to escape in the hills. Enquiries were made by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, but no clue to the offenders could be obtained.	Do.
27	Mughal Haripal Sherani	4 Waziris. Names unknown.	Do.	Do.	Theft of two bullocks, 5th October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga, held at Khajuri Kach, in December 1893. The complainant, who was present there, accused one Talak of the offence, but as he had no evidence in support of his claim, the Jirga recommended that further enquiries be made in the case by Dera Ismail Khan authorities. Enquiries made by the Dera Ismail Khan authorities, and the complainant himself have failed to establish the claim against any particular person or persons. The case has been filed.	Do.
28	Malik Aman, Shaikhi and others, of Nargosa Gastoi.	9 Waziris. Names unknown.	Mahsud and Zalikhel.	Waziri	Theft of 9 cattle with a calf, and some wearing apparel, valued at R289. 9th October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach, in December 1893. As the complainants were not present, the Jirga could not proceed with the case. From further enquiries made in the Waziri country, by the Malik of the complainants, it appears that the accused are the actual offenders. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to apprehend the accused with a view to redressing the complainants.	Pending.
29	Sadik, son of Mulla Mamrez and other Sheranis, of Chachobi.	6 Waziris. Names unknown.	Unknown	Do.	Theft of 7 bullocks and 6 cows, 11th October 1893.	The robbers carried off 13 cattle from the grazing ground of Chachobi village. The owners followed the accused and succeeded in recovering two bullocks. The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Of the complainants, only two were present there, and they were unable to give sufficient proof in support of their claim. Enquiries are still being made by the complainants themselves to find out the accused and their remaining 11 cattle.	Do.

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, shewing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
30	Said Khan and other Mandokhels of Sharan.	Barkhurdar and Pisar Khan Bhangi.	Zallikhel	Waziri	Theft of 8 cattle and a calf, valued at R160. 9th October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Both the complainants and the persons charged with the offence by them were present there. As there was no sufficient proof forthcoming against them, the Jirga ordered further enquiries to be made in the case. Enquiries were accordingly made, which show that Barkhurdar Bhangi and Pisar Khan Bhangi, Zallikhel Waziris, are the actual offenders. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has been asked to apprehend them and redress the complainants.	Pending.
31	Jalat and Umar Mandokhels of Killi Jalat.	Pirak Khan and Badle Khan	Shabi, Maliks of Kurrum		Robbery of two mares, valued at R180. 1st October 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. Pirak Khan and Badle Khan, the Shabi Maliks of Kurram, in the Bannu district, were found to be the actual offenders, and the Jirga therefore recommended that measures for the recovery of the mares shauld be taken through the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu. The Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, was accordingly addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who wrote in reply that the the accused live in the Kohat District. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has now addressed the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, on the subject.	Do.
32	Khan Muhammad Rassool and other Mandokhels, of Mir Ali Khel.	Lalai and two others	Zallikhel	Waziri	Robbery of 11 cattle. 29th August 1893.	The case was laid before the Jirga held at Khajuri Kach in December 1893. The accused were found guilty and ordered to restore the cattle, or pay their cost at the rate of R15 per head. They were also fined R25 for credit to Government. The cattle have since been recovered and made over to the complainants.	Filed.
33	Ali Muhammad, Minadak Abukhel, Sheranis of Kot Niazi near the Zao Pass.	Shad Khan and three others.	Mahsud	Do.	Robbery of 4 cattle, valued at R116. 13th October 1893.	The cattle were carried off by the accused from the grazing ground of Kot Niazi. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, in January 1894, for apprehension of the accused, with a view to redressing the complainants. The Deputy Commissioner has not yet communicated the result of the action taken by him in the case.	Pending.

34	Sawal Khan Levy Duffadar	Samundi, Gulzada and Rojak.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of one horse, valued at R125. 11th February 1894.	The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Deputy Commissioner has replied that the accused have been found guilty and sentenced to pay R125; R100 as compensation for the horse, and R25 as fine for committing the offence. The sum of R100 is being awaited.	Do.
35	Samid Khan, Gul Muhammad, Tajul, Nur Khan, Shin Khan, Mano Khan, Wazir Khan, Malakand Baz Khan Sheranis, of Chachobi.	15 Waziris of Kashmir Kar. Names unknown.	Zallikhel . .	Ditto . .	Highway roberry of 9 cattle and some property, valued at R229-8-0 and wounding 4 men. 21st February 1894.	Four Sheranis of Chachobi, while going to Daman, were set upon and attacked by 15 Waziris in the Zao Pass. Three of them were taken prisoners and carried off together with their 11 cattle, but the fourth man managed to escape and give the alarm to the villagers of Chachobi, six of whom, on hearing the news, immediately turned out, and headed by Sada Gul of Sara Ragha, made for the spot where the robbery had been committed. On their arrival within the Pass they, in turn, were also attacked and overpowered by a number of Waziris (probably members of the same gang), who were hiding in a ravine close by. Three of these Sheranis were wounded, and they were all stripped of every thing they had, but were eventually allowed to return to their homes. The first lot of Waziris, finding that they were unable to get the animals across the border, let them go and released the three prisoners. They had also been stripped of everything they had, and one of them wounded. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for apprehending the accused and redressing the complainants, but nothing has as yet been heard from him.	Do.
	Umar Khan, son of Fatteh Khan, Sherani of Mughal Kot.	Namrai, Amiri and Karigai	Dhur . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock, valued at R30. May 1893.	In December 1893 the complainant reported to the Political Agent, Zhob, that his bullock had been stolen by the accused, and that they had sold it to a Bhittani for R20. After making some preliminary enquiries, the case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, for apprehending the accused and redressing the complainant. In reply, the Deputy Commissioner states that the case was laid before a Jirga at Dera Ismail Khan, who decided that, as the theft was committed as far back as May 1893, it was not possible to trace the stolen property now, and recommended that the case be filed. Enquiries were also made through the Assistant Commissioner, Tank, but no clue to the offenders could be obtained.	Filed.

R

List of offences committed by the Waziris during the year 1893-94, showing the action taken in each case—concluded.

No.	Name of claimant.	Accused.			Offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How disposed of.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
37	Crown	10 Waziris. Names not known.	Unknown . .	Waziri . .	Firing on Sentry Ram Singh, and attempting to enter the fort at Mughal Kot. 11th March 1894.	At about 2 A.M., on the 11th March 1894, a band of Waziris, about 10 in number, was discovered by the Sentry on the Watch Tower, Ram Singh, scrambling up the wall of the fort. Ram Singh was fired on, but fortunately he was missed and the bullet lodged in the wall of the tower. Ram Singh returned the fire and wounded one of the Waziris, on which the wounded man cried out, and the other Waziris, who were then climbing the fort, went towards him, picked him up, and ran away. Immediately afterwards search was made for the robbers in the vicinity of the fort and the following morning their tracks were followed, which were lost in the hills. A spy was also sent into the hills, but he returned without getting any information concerning the offenders. Further enquiries are being made by this and the Dera Ismail Khan District authorities.	Pending.

A. McCONAGHEY, *Lieutenant,*

for Political Agent, Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of Kalat Agency for 1893-94.

1.—Administration Staff.

(a) The charge of the district was held throughout the year by Major H. M. Temple, I.S.C.

Khan Bahadur Mir Alladad Khan, and Lala Khillu Ram remained respectively in charge of the Bolan Pass, and the Khan's land watered by Sind Canals.

R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was placed on special duty in the Kalat Agency on the 18th May 1893, where he did excellent service in connection with disturbances which took place in the Kalat State during the year.

On account of the railway works in the Bolan Pass and the gathering of coolies and contractors thereon, a large number of criminal cases took place. At the same time the number of civil suits instituted greatly increased, and it was found that the administration of the Pass required an extra court to hear cases of a petty nature, and to enable the native Assistant to move up and down in the Pass wherever his presence might be required. A Munsif's Court was accordingly created and Pandit Ganga Ram was appointed as Munsif.

Before the creation of the Munsif's post, the court of Khan Bahadur Mir Alladad Khan was overcrowded by contractors, etc., who brought many cases against their co-partners and others, and the native Assistant was unable to hear all the cases which came before him. Pandit Ganga Ram took charge of the post of Munsif on the 7th August 1893.

A list* of the gazetted officers of the Kalat Agency is attached.

*Marked. E

2. Revenue.

(a) *Receipts.*

The sum collected during the year under report amounted to R77,014-6-9.

Particulars.	Water rate.	Extra cess.			Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Kalat lands . . .	43,105 3 2	1,435 1 10	...	...	44,540 5 0
Particulars.	**Excise.**	**Land revenue.**	**Stamps.**	**Miscellaneous.**	**Total.**
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bolan Pass . . .	19,410 0 0	2,463 7 5	5,716 0 0	4,884 10 4	32,474 1 9
				Grand Total .	77,014 6 9

The receipts on the the Khan's lands amounted to R44,540-5-0 against R56,694-7-11 in 1892-93. The decrease of R12,154-2-11 is due to the following causes :—

In the beginning of the season, when the crops were very young, they were much damaged by locusts. The zemindars consequently sowed the same fields a second time, but with the same result. Locusts appeared at various places from time to time in the tehsil and damaged the crops throughout the season. Besides this, at the end of the irrigation season, the Desert Canal ran dry. The Executive Engineer, Begari Division, was telegraphed to make arrangement for the supply of water, but he replied that the Indus had silted up the mouth of the canal and prevented the water from entering it in sufficient quantities. The Tehsildar, together with the zemindars concerned, cleared a channel upon which the water reached the cultivated lands, but it was insufficient and too late. There was almost a total loss of the crops on the Desert Canal, and, to a certain extent, the zemindars on the Begari Canal and on its tributaries, have suffered from want of water. A statement showing the remissions of revenue asked for by the zemindars with recommendations, has been submitted for sanction.

Statement A, attached to the report, shows the Bolan receipts in detail under each prescribed head. The total collections amounted to R32,474-1-9 against R26,019 collected in 1892-93. This shows an increase of R6,455-1-9 over the receipts for the previous year.

The increase is due to the increased population in the Bolan consequent on the construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

The receipts from the Kirta lands amounted to R2,463-7-5 against R1,781-15-11 collected in 1892-93, showing an increase of R681-7-6. Prior to the levy of revenue on these lands, the Kuchicks were perennially at feud. The cultivation of the lands has improved lately.

3.—Sanitation.

There were four hospitals in the Bolan Pass, *viz.*, at Hirokh, New Mach, Panir, and Mushkhaf. A sum of R20 was paid monthly for the dieting of destitute patients from the Bolan Bazar Fund. Particular care for some years past has been given to the question of sanitation in the Bolan Pass. There have been no serious reports of disease of any description. The health of the workmen in the Pass has been exceptionally good. The number of sweepers required by the Medical Officer at Hirokh has been maintained at each station in the Pass, and any case in which cholera or any serious contagious disease has been suspected, has been immediately attended to and removed. There has been no disease amongst cattle.

4.—Law and Justice.

Judicial.

The Appendix marked B shows the judicial work done by each of the officers in the district. Owing to the establishment of the Court of the Munsif in the Bolan Pass, the work of the Magistrate's Court has decreased to some extent and enabled the Magistrate to attend to work in his office, which was in danger of being neglected before the present arrangement was made. The Munsif, in eight months since the court opened, disposed of 801 civil suits and 245 execution cases and 20 criminal trials, or in all 1,066 cases. He was invested with third class criminal powers in the month of December 1893, hence the number of cases heard by him was not large when the year ended. The receipts realised during the year in the Munsif's Court, amounted to R5,820-1-0 as below :—

	R	a.	p.
(1) From the sale of court-fee stamps	5,799	0	0
(2) Penalties under the Stamp Act	21	1	0
Total	5,820	1	0

Against this an expenditure of R2,284-4-4 is debitable as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
The Munsif's pay	1,001	9	10
The " travelling allowance	82	2	0
The pay of office establishment	742	8	8
Contingent expenses	457	15	10
Total	2,284	4	4

The Bolan revenues gained by the establishment of the Munsif's Court a sum of R3,535-12-8. The financial result of establishing the Court has been therefore highly satisfactory.

A list* showing the cases decided at Sibi by the Jirga is enclosed. Some of these were of a very complicated and difficult nature. Owing, however, chiefly to the intervention and good offices of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, they were satisfactorily settled. A separate report in certain cases was sent to the Agent to the Governor General, who complimented Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram on the work done by him.

* Marked D.

5.—Police.

The control of the Police force in the Bolan Pass was as previously, in the hands of the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta. In addition to the District Police, 13 chowkidars at a monthly cost of R149-8-0 were entertained and paid out of the Bolan Bazar receipts. A report as to the working of the force will be made by the District Superintendent of Police, together with his report on the Quetta-Pishin Police.

6.—Tribal.

The Bolan levy posts remained as they were in the preceding year. For many years past there have been incessant complaints from officers in Sind to the effect that criminals committing offences in Sind could not be arrested in Kalat territory when once they had fled across the border. The number of cases in which the Sind authorities asked for assistance was very large, and complaints from them were increasing. To remedy this state of affairs applications had been made to the Government of India, with a view to obtaining money to subsidize the tribesmen in Kalat territory. No money for this purpose could, however, be obtained. Mir Mahmud Khan, the present Khan of Kalat, on the occasion of his accession to the rulership, made proposals for the investment of money belonging to the State in Government securities. Amongst these proposals was a scheme for granting "service" to the Jhalawan Sardars on the plan already adopted by the British Government in the case of the Sarawan Sardars. Out of the interest accruing on the invested money, a sum of R50,000 was, as proposed by the Khan, set aside for the payment of the Jhalawan tribesmen taken into service. For the distribution of this money a Jirga sat at Sibi in the spring of the current year; at which the Khan's Vakil was present. The proceedings of the Jirga were subsequently laid before the Khan and signed by him.

The statement below shows the thanas proposed for the Sind-Kalat border:—

Name of Thana.	Jamader or Thanadar.	Dafadar.	Munshi.	Sowars.	Footmen.
Muhamad Usta	1	1	1	12	...
Zehri Thana	1	1	1	7	...
Mengal Thana	1	1	1	7	...

In addition to this, under the proposals made by the Khan, the following Jhalawan Sardars and their followers were granted "service":—

Sardar Yusaf Khan Zurakzai.
,, Shakur Khan Mengal.
Wadera Sardar Khan Rind
,, Kaisar Khan Magasi.
Sardar Shabaz Khan Muhamad Hassani.
,, Mir Khera Bizanjo.
,, Umar Khan Musiani.
,, Pahar Khan Sasuli.
,, Muhim Khan Gurgnari.

Sardar Shahbaz Khan Jatak.
,, Shabaz Khan Lothani.
,, Kamal Khan Kalandrani.
,, Dad Muhamad Nichari.
,, Mazar Khan Bajoi.
,, Khair Muhamad Daya.
,, Kamal Khan Saidzai.
Misri Khan Rais.
Din Muhmad Pindrani.

7.—The Bolan Bazar.

The sale of the Bolan octroi contract for the year under report fetched a sum of R22,000 against R12,060 in the year 1892-93, thus showing an increase of R9,940.

The total receipts during the year rose from R26,585-14-9 in 1892-93 to R36,523-9-0 in 1893-94, showing an increase of R9,937-10-3. The improvement made in the collection of the taxes and other miscellaneous receipts was satisfactory, and was chiefly due to the railway works which were in progress in the Bolan Pass throughout the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to R26,852-3-10 against R13,285-1-5 in the preceding year. There has been a slight increase of expenditure under certain minor heads which need no explanation. The statement marked C, attached to the report, shows the accounts in detail under each head.

8.—Education.

On the representation of the residents of the Bolan, a primary school was opened on the 8th of August 1893, at Mach, at a maximum cost of R50 per mensem, including contingent expenses and the pay of the teacher. The average attendance was ten boys a day. The tuition fee realized within eight months amounted to R50-9-0.

9.—Horse-Breeding Operations.

There have been two Government stallions at Jhal and one at Shoran throughout the whole year. Sardar Kaisar Khan has a good stud of mares, and in each year he brings a large number of foals to Sibi Horse Show. In addition to the Government stallions, he bought

two stallions from Government, and has received a medal for the interest he has taken in horse-breeding.

A sum of R1,215-3-11 was spent during the year under report on the feed and keep of the Government stallions. About 40 entire horses were castrated during the year by the Government salutri.

10.—POLITICAL.

During the year under report Khudadad Khan abdicated. The Gazette notification on the subject runs as follows :—

"In March last the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan reported to the Government of India that Mir Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Kalat, had suddenly murdered, at Bagh, on the 28th March 1893, Fakir Muhamad, the Mustaufi or Minister of the Kalat state, Ghulam Farukh, the Minister's son, Naib Abdul Aziz, the Minister's father and Sherdad, the Minister's confidential agent. The Khan was called upon to give an explanation of his conduct, and summoned to meet the Political Agent at Bellpat. The Khan attended at Bellpat accordingly, and afterwards proceeded with the Political Agent to Quetta, where the Governor-General's Agent assisted by a Jirgah of influential Sardars of the country, held an investigation into the Khan's conduct. The Government of India have considered the detailed report which has been submitted by Sir James Browne, with the record of evidence taken in a protracted and exhaustive enquiry. They have also taken into consideration the finding of the Baluch Sardars.

The evidence has established, beyond all doubt, Mir Khudadad Khan's responsibility for the murder of the above named persons. The Khan has also been proved to be responsible for other murders and mutilations last year, and it is shown that he has ruled his State oppressively and cruelly.

The finding of the Baluch Sardars is to the effect that Mir Khudadad Khan is guilty of the crimes with which he has been charged, and their recommendation is that he be deposed and that his eldest son, Mir Mahmud Khan, be put in his place. The Khan himself has asked the Government of India to accept his resignation and to recognize Mir Mahmud Khan as his successor.

In the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, Mir Khudadad Khan's conduct would justify his deposition, but in consideration of the fact that he has been an ally of the British Government for many years, and in deference to his position and rank, His Excellency in Council has decided to accept his abdication.

Mir Mahmud Khan will accordingly be recognised as Khan of Kalat, in succession to his father, and the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that the position of the Kalat State towards the British Government is not affected by the transfer of the government of the State from Mir Khudadad Khan to Mir Mahmud Khan, and that Mir Mahmud succeeds to all his father's rights and privileges."

During the time Mir Khudadad Khan, the ex-Khan of Kalat, was detained at Quetta pending the settlement described in the last paragraph, serious disturbances took place in Kachi in May 1893.

The government of Mir Khudadad Khan from the commencement had been marked by barbarity. The people took advantage of the difficulties in which he was involved to avenge themselves for the constant oppression sustained by them, and looted all the granaries belonging to the Khan in Kachi. In these granaries, the grain obtained as revenue had been stored. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the further disturbances which were imminent. The steps taken met with complete success. The damage done was assessed at R31,087-1-0. Not only were the disturbances quelled, but a sum of R23,703-8-0 has actually been recovered without the aid of troops and without the expenditure of money. Steps were being taken for the recovery of the remaining R7,383-9-0 when the year closed.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan held a Darbar at the Grand Stand on the maidan at Quetta on Friday, the 10th November 1893, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of formally installing His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan (the eldest son of ex-Khan) as Khan of Kalat.

The general public and all civil and military officers were invited to attend. Accommodation for spectators was provided on an elevated stand and in an adjoining enclosure. An arch was erected, and the road way to the spot was suitably decorated. Immediately in front of the stand, which was carpeted to the edge of the dais, a distance of about 15 yards, upon this dais on the right, were seated the Sarawan Sardars and their followers, and on the left the Jhalawan Sardars with their followers.

British native officials and the officials and attendants of His Highness the Khan were seated on the ground immediately in front of the Sardars. In front of the spectators the troops of the garrison were paraded. The Khan, on arrival, was received by the assemblage standing, and he was conducted to his seat by the Political Officers concerned.

At 11-45 the Agent to the Governor-General and staff, and the General Officer Commanding and staff arrived at the Darbar and were received by His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The usual salutes were then fired.

The Agent to the Governor-General addressed the Darbar, and at the conclusion the Khillat presented by the Government of India to His Highness the Khan, was brought before him and removed by the Khan's officials. The Agent to the Governor-General fastened the customary insignia to the turban of His Highness the Khan and announced that Mir Mahmud Khan had been recognised as Khan of Kalat. Upon this a flourish of trumpets was sounded, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. The troops drawn up presented arms, and the Sardars made obeisance to the Khan. The Khan then addressed the Darbar, after which the Agent to the Governor-General and the Khan took their departure and the assemblage broke up. In the evening there were illuminations and fireworks. Bonfires were lighted on the hills round Quetta. The Sardars, their followers, and others were entertained and feasted by the Khan.

Sardar Gauhar Khan, the ex-Jhalawan Sardar, made disturbances in the Jhalawan country in July, which were accompanied by some looting of property. He gathered together a considerable following, chiefly from the villages on the Nurgama and Zehri plains, and blocked some of the roads in the vicinity of Kalat. The gathering was, however, broken up by the Khan's troops under the direction of the Political Agent, and Gauhar Khan was abandoned by the greater part of the Sardars and tribesmen who had collected round him. In order to prevent these men from rejoining him, the Political Agent, Kalat, proceeded with the Sarawan Sardars and nearly all the leading Jhalawan Sardars to Nurgama, and brought away with him the Sardars who had followed Gauhar Khan and thus prevented their creating further disturbance. In order to arrive at a settlement of the case, Yusaf Khan, in whose favour Gauhar Khan had resigned, was summoned from Aligarh, where he was at college, and arrangements were made at Sibi, under which he assumed the Sardarship and went to see his father, and the Zehri Sardars were allowed to return to their homes. There is every reason to hope that peace will be restored to the Jhalawan country.

11.—Taccavi advances.

No taccavi advances were made during the year nor was there any balance outstanding to be recovered.

12.—Forests.

There are no reserved forests in the Kalat Agency.

13.—Public Gardens.

A great improvement has been made in the gardens at Rindli and Mach. The vegetable grown in them find a ready market in consequence of the progress of the railway works and gathering of coolies theron.

14.—Railways.

Good progress has been made on the construction of the Railway line. There have been several accidents, especially in tunnels, in which some labourers lost their lives.

On the 6th September 1893, a serious accident occurred, in which eighteen men were killed by the fall of the loose earth near the pillar of Bridge No. 215. An enquiry was made into the case; the occurrence was found to be accidental.

The material trains ran throughout the year on the old railway line. The line was seriously damaged several times during the year by floods in the Bolan river. The old railway line is being removed from the river bed by degrees.

15.—Post Offices.

There were six post offices in the Bolan, *i.e.*, at Kolepur, Hirok, Mach, Chadarzai, Panir, and Mushkaf. Between Mushkaf and Hirok the mail has been conveyed by levy sowars.

On the 17th June 1893, a mail bag was robbed between Mushkaf and Panir from a postal runner. When the robbers found that it contained nothing valuable, they left the bag on the road. In spite of repeated endeavours to apprehend the robbers, no clue was found.

The mail between Quetta and Kalat was carried daily during the months of August, September and October, and fourteen new sowars were engaged in addition to the permanent postal sowars under Jemadar Abdul Karim to carry the post daily. The post was satisfactorily carried, although the sowars were once or twice attacked near Girani by Gauhar Khan's followers.

16.—TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line was damaged slightly during the cold season. Gauhar Khan's followers, during the disturbance in Kalat, damaged the telegraph, but the breaches were immediately repaired. Extra line-riders were employed to look after the lines. Telegraph offices were kept open at every railway station in the Bolan Pass.

17.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No survey was made in this year. The coal mines at Digari were worked. No fresh discoveries were made by the Geological Department.

18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 28th November 1893 the Dozan Bazar caught fire and 41 shops were burnt to ashes. No life was lost. The fire was accidental. The loss suffered by the shop-keepers amounted to R10,680. The supplies in the bazars throughout the pass have been generally good.

One hundred and sixty-one political cases were referred to Mir Alladad Khan, Magistrate Bolan Pass, during the year, out of which 120 were settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned; forty-one cases were pending when the year closed.

Sir Assad Khan was granted the title of K.C.I.E. on account of the excellent services rendered to the British Government by him on several occasions.

His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan restored the estate of Mir Alladad Khan which had been confiscated by the late Khan and which he had never been able to regain previously.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

A.

Statement showing the Bolan Receipts during the Official year 1893-94.

Name of months.	Judicial fines.	Unclaimed property.	Forfeiture.	Penalty under Stamp Act.	Land Revenues.	English liquor license fee.	Gunpowder license fee.	Registration.	Registration copying fee.	Cattle pound.	Petition-writing license fee.	Excise.	Stamp.	GRAND TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ,,	486 0 0	40 0 9	25 0 0	...	621 2 3	225 0 0	...	14 0 0	7 0 0	51 2 0	...	...	...	1,469 5 0
June ,,	75 0 0	77 2 6	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	18 9 0	...	...	...	138 11 6
July ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ,,	344 0 0	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	9 0 0	4 8 0	33 8 0	...	...	...	431 0 0
September ,,	742 8 0	70 8 3	21 8 0	8 3 0	63 3 1	40 0 0	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	975 14 4
October ,,	554 0 0	...	...	99 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	659 0 0
November ,,	154 0 0	9 7 0	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	6 0 0	3 0 0	35 11 3	1 0 0	...	...	289 2 3
December ,,	60 0 0	...	...	5 8 0	...	75 0 0	...	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	142 0 0
January 1894	801 0 0	124 12 6	...	5 3 0	1,525 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,456 6 10
February ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0
March ,,	267 0 0	28 5 6	88 3 7	10 6 0	241 10 9	80 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	19,410 0 0	5,716 0 0	25,861 9 10
TOTAL	3,483 8 0	350 4 6	134 11 7	128 4 0	2,463 7 5	540 0 0	20 0 0	58 0 0	29 0 0	138 14 3	2 0 0	19,410 0 0	5,716 0 0	32,474 1 9

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

B.

Statement showing the Judicial Work of the various Officers in the Kalat District for the year 1893-94.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of: Original.	Civil suits disposed of: Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of: Original.	Criminal trials disposed of: Appellate.	Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.
Political Agent, Kalat	1	10	......	11	2	3	5	......	16
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	347	...	175	522	217	...	217	......	739
Munsif, Bolan Pass	801	...	245	1,046	20	...	20	......	1,066
Total	1,149	10	420	1,579	239	3	242	......	1,821

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

C.

Annual Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure of the Excluded Local Fund for the year 1893-94.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	Amount. R a. p.	No.	Heads of Disbursement.	Amount. R a. p.
1	A.—Municipal Taxes.		1	A.—General Establishment.	
	1. Octroi	22,000 0 0		1. Office Establishment	995 3 10
2	B.—Miscellaneous Receipts.			2. Collection of taxes	621 9 0
	1. Municipal fines	189 12 0			
	2. Conservancy fees	12,853 4 0	2	B.—Public Safety.	
	3. Income from market, rents, etc.	64 4 0		1. Police Establishment	1,977 15 8
	4. Sundries	1,144 4 0			
	5. School fees	50 9 0	3	C.—Public Health.	
	6. Cattle pound	221 8 0		1. Erection of latrine	810 14 8
				2. Maintenance of Medical Institutions	360 0 0
				3. Conservancy Establishment, etc.	6,657 2 10
				4. Public gardens	1,966 7 5
			4	D.—Public Instruction.	
				1. Contribution to school	289 12 0
			5	E.—Public Convenience.	
				1. Public works, new	200 0 0
				2. Maintenance and repairs	386 1 6
			6	F.—Miscellaneous.	
				1. Miscellaneous expenditure	12,587 0 11
	Total Receipts	36,523 9 0		Total Expenditure	26,852 3 10
	Opening balance	21,169 15 7		Closing balance	30,841 4 9
	GRAND TOTAL	57,693 8 7		GRAND TOTAL	57,693 8 7

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

D.

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Kalat District tried by the Jirga, during the year 1893-94.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.										Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan and Sind.			Grand Total.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	
Sibi . . .	7	...	1	2	45	2	8	18	83		...	...	...	83
Total . .	7	...	1	2	45	2	8	18	83		...	...	...	83

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

E.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name with designation.	Pay.	Special or local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.
		R		R	R
1	Major H. M. Temple, I.S.C., Political Agent	1,500	Baluchi allowance R100	...	1,600
2	R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty.	1,000	...	90	1,090
3	K. B. Mir Alladad Khan, Native Assistant, Bolan Pass.	250	...	90	340
4	Pandit Ganga Ram, Munsif, Bolan . .	150	...	...	150
5	L. Khillu Ram, Tehsildar on the Khan's lands	150	...	...	150

H. M. TEMPLE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1893-94.

Officers who have held charge of the Agency.

(1) Captain F. W. Macdonald held charge from 1st April to 31st May 1893, when he was relieved by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, who held charge till 11th November, when he was relieved by Major H. L. Ramsay, who is still in charge of the Agency.

Limits of the Agency.

(2) No change was made in the limits of the Agency.

Las Bela.

(3) In January the Jam of Las Bela was created a K.C.I.E. There was no opportunity for a public presentation of the insignia of the order, and it was therefore, in accordance with Sir Jam Ali Khan's request, sent to him by the hand of his Motbir, Haji Ishak. In March 1894 the Jam met the Political Agent at Hab.

(4) The Jam and his eldest son, Mir Kamal Khan, are now outwardly on good terms with each other. Sir Jam Ali Khan has not yet made arrangements for Mir Kamal Khan's marriage, though in April 1893 he collected "Phor" (marriage fees) from his subjects on account of Mir Kamal Khan's wedding. Some two or three years ago the sister and daughter of Mir Murad of Tump came to Las Bela to be married, the formar to the Jam, and the latter to Mir Kamal Khan, but up to the present time neither of the marriages have taken place.

(5) Mirs Yakub Khan and Keji Khan, the half-brothers of the Jam, are still at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and are doing well there, particularly Mir Yakub Khan. Mir Makbul Ali, who is only eight years old, is still with his mother at Karachi.

(6) In August last Khalifa Amad Khan, the Jam Vakil at this Agency, died and was succeeded by Syud Shah.

Ex-Vakil Mir Wali Dad Khan, one of the Las Bela political pensioners, died in October.

(7) In the early part of the year there was a renewal of hostilities between the Mengals and Khedranis in connection with an old blood feud, which had been nominally settled by Jirga at Sibi in 1891. The Jam undertook to keep the Khendranis in order if he was given a free hand, but it was not found possible to deal effectively with the Mengals. A blockade was, however, imposed on the Mengal-Khedrani country and the surrender of certain criminals was demanded.

In July Diwan Udho Dass was deputed to the Khedrani country to order the Khedranis to go to Las Bela to have the case settled by the Jam. The Khedranis said they would go if the Mengals went, but that they were afraid to go till the Mengals went, lest the latter during their absence should make an attack on Khedrani villages. The Mengals were ordered by Sardar Shakar Khan to go to Las Bela to have the case settled by the Jam, but they did not obey the order. The Jam was informed that the Mengals and Khedranis had been ordered to go to Las Bela, but rumours reached this office that he intended to go to Ormara, and the Political Agent, therefore, wrote and asked him to defer his departure till the Mengal-Khedrani case had been settled, but Sir Jam Ali Khan ignored the request and went to Ormara.

Eventually, in Octobers the Mengal-Khedrani Motbirs reported to this office that their quarrels had been adjusted by Bibi Nur Bibi, their Pir Murshid, and that the two tribes were now on good terms. The terms of the settlement, which were very simple, were reduced to writing. Each tribe was to forgive the other, and they were to live in amity with each other for the future. Up to the present time there has been no further disturbance between the Mengals and Khedranis, and recently the blockade was raised, though none of the criminals had been surrendered.

8.—LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES.

The levy out-posts were visited by Diwan Udho Dass at the end of the year. On the whole, they have done well during the year. They have failed to arrest certain criminals, whose arrest was applied for in former years, but during the year under report there has been but little crime on the border.

The pay of the Khedrani thanas has been stopped since September last, as the Khedrani levies have failed to arrest and surrender four criminals who are admitted to be living near the Lak Rohil thana. Recently, Jemadar Jabal Khan came to see the Political Agent, and it is hoped that he will now take steps to arrest the criminals in question.

9. The Ormara-Kalmat boundary dispute still remains unsettled, owing to the action of the Jam, who suddenly went off on a pilgrimage to Baghdad when he was asked to meet the Political Agent at Ormara to settle the case. It is hoped that the case will be settled next cold weather.

10. In December, the Political Agent went on tour to Mekran, taking with him an escort of 200 rifles and 60 sabres. The party went by sea to Gwadur and from there marched direct to Mand; the same route was followed on the return journey.

The main object of the tour was to make the Rinds understand that they must give no further trouble about their escaped slaves, and that if they attacked Gwadur, damaged the telegraph line, or made raids upon the Persians, they would be punished. The Rinds were upon the whole, very reasonable. They said they had not of late years damaged the telegraph line and would not do so in future. They announced their willingness to accept the British view (which must have been as strange and repugnant to their minds as it was prejudicial to their interests), that if a slave escaped and reached Gwadur, he became a free man; but in order to ensure the deportation to Karachi or elsewhere of the slaves (they had complained that sometimes the Gwadur authorities retained the slaves at Gwadur, and there utilized their services), they stipulated that, if the Gwadur authorities allowed a slave to remain at Gwadur for more than fifteen days and if such slave's master come to claim him, the Gwadur authorities must compensate the Rind master for the loss of the slave. During the last five months no case has been reported of a Rind's slave escaping to Gwadur, and it is not at all likely that many will run away in the future. Of those who ran away a year ago, and were sent to India to earn their livelihood, some have returned and expressed their willingness to return to their Rind masters. Thus it will doubtless spread abroad among the Rind slaves that, for them, slavery is better than independence, coupled with the necessity of making their own arrangements for earning their bread.

As regards raiding Persian territory, the Rinds were willing enough to submit the wrongs to British arbitration, but they naturally claimed, that if the Government of India asserted its authority over them, and prohibited them from making raids upon Persian territory, the Government must see that the Persians treated them fairly.

11. *Kej and Panjgur.*—In the first month of the year under report, the whole of the troops, etc., were withdrawn from Kej and Panjgur, and since then, the local authorities have been told that they are expected to carry on the revenue collections and general administration of the country aided by their own follwers, and subject to the general control of this office.

12. Shahdad, the man who made a murderous attack upon the Political Agent in 1891, is still at large. His fort, at Sharigh, which was destroyed by British troops soon after his attack upon Major Muir, has been re-built and is now stronger than it was before. To send troops to seize him would be useless, as Shahdad would fly to Zamiran long before the troops could reach Sharigh. Shahdad is man of influence, he is a member of the ruling clan of Gichkis, he was formerly the Khan's Naib of Kej, and he also has interest in Persia, as his eldest son Mullik is married to the daughter of Mahmud Khan, the Persian Government's Naib, at Sīo.

13. The Sardar of Kej, Sheikh Umar, was on very bad terms with his younger brother, Mir Mehrab Khan, but while at Gwadur, the Political Agent succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation, and compelling Mir Mehrab Khan to acknowledge his elder brother's right and position.

14. At the Quetta Jirga of December 1891 a fine of R8,000 was imposed upon Mir Muhammad Hossein Gitchki of Sami and of R4,000 upon Mir Baluch Khan Naoshiriwani of Nag (in Kolwah). These fines were to be paid in yearly instalments of R1,000. Up to date Mir Muhammad Hossein has paid R1,880-5-7, while Sir Naoroz Khan Naoshiriwani has paid R2,000 for Mir Baluch Khan for whom he stood security.

15. Mir Mehrab Khan Naoshirwani of Chib in Bolidah, who was fined R5,000 by the Sibi Jirga of February 1893, has paid nothing, though the fine was to have been paid in yearly instalments of R800. In February 1891 the Pasni Chief, Mir Saka, complained that Shahdad of Sharigh had wrongfully retained possession of certain property which had belonged to the late Chief of Pasni, whose widow he had married. While Sir Robert Sandeman, who was then in Mekran, was inquiring into the case, he caused Shadad to be arrested, but subsequently released him when Mir Mehrab Khan Naoshirwani stood security for him to the extent of R10,000. When Shahdad attacked the Political Agent, Major Muir

in the end of February 1891, both Shahdad and Mir Mehrab Khan fled. The latter did not fly till British troops had besieged him in his fort at Chib. Mir Mehrab Khan's property in Mekran was taken possession of by the Political Agent, and during the time (about two years) it remained in his charge, a net sum of R1,950-9-5 was realized from it, but on the other hand the cost of the levy sowars who had to be maintained to hold the district, amounted to to R6,600, and of this more than one-half is debitable to Mehrab Khan.

In the spring of 1891, Mehrab Khan surrendered himself at Quetta to Sir R. Sandeman, and in the following February his case was submitted to the Sibi Jirga which fined him R5,000, which can hardly be considered a severe penalty, seeing that he had opposed and fired upon the British troops which were sent to seize him at Chib at the time of Shadad's attack upon Major Muir. When the British troops were withdrawn from Mekran in April 1893, Mehrab Khan's property was restored.

During the year under report there has been a good deal of friction between the Naib of Kej and Mir Mehrab Khan on account of the village of Bit in Bolidah. The Naib of Kej claims the whole revenue of the village as being the Khan's property, while Mehrab Khan, and Azim Khan, the headman of Bit, each claim a quarter share in it.

16. *In Panjgur,* the young Sardar Amir Khan, who is about 15 years of age, still remains with Kodah Muhmmad Khan, Bar of Dasht in Panjgur, instead of living with his uncle and guardian, Muhammad Ali Khan, the Naib of Panjgur. The young Sardar complains that the Naib does not provide him with money, and the Naib replies that his ward has no business to live with Kodah Muhammad Khan, and that so soon as he returns to his appointed guardian, he will find that he will have no cause of complaint. In former days there was bitter enmity existing between Sir Naoroz Khan, K.C.I.E., of Kharan, and Muhammad Ali Khan, the Naib of Panjgur, as Mir Gajjian, brother of Muhammad Ali Khan, had been killed in an encounter with Sir Naoroz Khan and his followers. During the past year Sir Naoroz Khan reported that there was no longer any quarrel between him and Muhammad Ali Khan. It is said that Sir Naoroz Khan will give a daughter in marriage to the son of Muhammad Ali Khan, and that the latter will similarly give a daughter to the son of Sir Naoroz Khan.

The Mullazais of Tasp have recently fled from their village and settled at Sarwan, owing, they say, to the oppression practised upon them by Sir Naoroz Khan.

17. *Kharan Affairs* have not called for much attention during the year. The country is so very distant from Karachi and Quetta that but little is known of what is going on there, unless Sir Naoroz Khan himself, or the Naib of Panjgur, writes on the subject.

The quarrel between Sir Naoroz Khan and Mir Khia Reki of Mashkel, referred to in last year's report, was satisfactorily settled by Jirga at Quetta in June last.

18. *Survey operations* have been in progress in Las Bela. Three survey parties visited the country, but no details of the work done have been reported to the Political Agent.

H. RAMSAY, *Major,*
Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The large double storeyed block of buildings for public offices at Quetta, which was nearly finished the previous year, was completed and brought into occupation early in the year. The collection of so many offices under one roof, in spacious well ventilated rooms, has been much appreciated by the public transacting business with the various offices, and has tended to administrative efficiency.

A supplementary estimate for certain minor additional subsidiary buildings, which experience has proved to be necessary, and for improvements to the roof of the main building, has been prepared for submission to Government, and funds for carrying out part of the work have been provided in current year's budget.

The new Residency at Quetta, the foundations of which were put in during the previous year, was gone on with. At the close of the year the building was completed with the exception of glazing, papering, painting and some minor details of fittings. The building is double storeyed, of brick with stone facings, and possesses some architectural pretentions; it takes the place of a single-storeyed rubble stone building with mud roof, the accommodation in which was quite inadequate for the requirements of the Chief Commissioner Additional out-office accommodation is still required to complete the project, and the supply of furniture for the State rooms, part of which has been already made up, is now under the consideration of Government.

Some additions were also made to the Political Agent's house at Fort Sandeman.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Thana and Tehsil at Musa· Khel Bazar, which were in progress last year, were completed during the year at a total expenditure of *R31,839,* furnished from provincial funds. The Tehsil at Chaman was reconstructed, an iron roof being given to the building, and quarters for the Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General provided in the Tehsil buildings.

Some petty additions were also made to the Thana at Mangi and the new Kacheri at Chaman was completed during the year.

The construction of a Tehsil at Nasirabad, a suburb of Jacobabad, was also commenced as acontribution work for the Bombay Government.

JAILS.

The only work carried out was additions to the Jail at Quetta; these additions consisted of a debtors' ward and accommodation for a married warder.

POLICE.

Levy posts on the Zhob frontier at Gul Kach and Haramzai were built from provincial funds at a cost of *R7,617* and *R3,095* respectively.

A new levy post and police lines were constructed at Sharigh.

Quarters for a Deputy Inspector of Police were built at Mach and levy posts at Drinjan and Pir Chowki.

Some additions and alterations to the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police at Quetta were also carried out.

A large levy post of sun-dried brick work with Naini Tal roof was constructed at Dobanda on the Kadanai river, on the far side of Toba. New levy lines were built at Quetta, and materials were also collected for commencing additional accommodation for police and sowars in the police lines at the same station.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FORT SANDEMAN-HINDUBAGH ROAD.

The expenditure during 1893-94 on this road has been *R22,132* and has been incurred chiefly on the construction of road bungalows at Kila Saifulla, Badanzai, etc. The total

expenditure to date on the road is *R1,05,646* against the sanctioned estimate of R1,28,150. Work was stopped in July 1893 by the Government of India order, transferring all future expenditure on roads and buildings in Zhob from Imperial to special Revenue funds.

The road itself is completed but four road-bungalows are still unbuilt.

FORT SANDEMAN-KHAJURI KACH ROAD.

The sanctioned estimate for this road amounts to *R1,39,000* and the expenditure to *R1,29,000*. Work has been stopped owing to the orders of Government referred to in last paragraph. The work remaining to be done consists in bridging some nullahs in the neighbourhood of Khajuri Kach.

Owing to no provincial funds being available for their maintenance, this road, the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman road, and the Murgha-Fort Sandeman road, are not at present kept up and are rapidly going to pieces.

TOBA ROADS.

A commencement has been made in opening up communication with the Toba plateau. A road from Chaman to the top of the Bogra Pass, and a road starting from the military road near Kila Abdulla to the top of the Pesha Kotal, having been commenced and about two-thirds completed.

CHUHAR KHEL-DAHINA ROAD.

The distance from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan by the Gomal Pass is 156 miles, but there would be a direct and easy route, only 115 miles long, provided it were possible to get through the Chuhar Khel-Dahina Pass, which is only 3½ miles long. This pass is very narrow. in some places only a few yards wide at bottom and is immediately to the south of the Takht-i-Suleman mountain which towers several thousand feet above the bottom of the pass. There are no engineering difficulties in making a road through the pass, as all that is required is to blast a sufficiently wide roadway for traffic in the precipitous limestone cliffs on each side of the stream which runs through the pass. The road from Fort Sandeman to the entrance of the pass, a distance of 45 miles, had been surveyed the previous year and a commencement made of preliminary work in the pass itself.

By July 1893, when work was stopped by the orders of Government, in withdrawing Imperial funds for the work, a three-foot path for a distance of about 2¾ miles through the pass, had been cut out and a length of about 1,000 yards had been increased in width to 12 feet.

The work has since been re-commenced in June 1894 from an Imperial grant.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-supply of Quetta and Fort Sandeman by pipes, bringing pure water from the hills, have both continued to work most satisfactory. The cost of maintenance has been low, and the chief expenditure incurred during the year has been in making connections from the mains to various public institutions and private houses.

A commencement was made during the year in improving the drainage of the civil lines at Quetta, where the soil is in many places (water-logged). A large quantity of water is brought down from the hills in surface channels for irrigation purposes, which soaks to a limited extent into the soil without escaping. To get rid of this sub-soil water, a deep trench was dug for some distance at right angles to the Lytton Road on the east or upper side of the road and branch drains made into the trench. A deep culvert was also made under the Lytton Road to carry the water into the low-lying portion of the Darbar hall compound. A good flow of sub-soil water runs steadily along the trench, which is tending to lower the water-lock in the land on the upper side of the Lytton Road; this being the object which the system was intended to fulfil. This year it is proposed to deal with the sub-soil water in the Darbar hall compound by carrying the drainage channel on until it falls into a natural drainage channel leading into the Quetta-Lora river.

MINERALS.

PETROLEUM.

The experimental borings carried on by Government at Khattan and other places in Baluchistan were closed during the previous year, and the plant employed was collected and disposed of during this year, the greater part of it being transferred to Sukkur.

A syndicate commenced working during the year on a small scale at the disused boring at Khattan, but it is not understood that their efforts extended much beyond getting what oil

they could out of the abandoned wells. An experimental boring was commenced at Sukkur on the 19th December 1893, under the direction of Mr. LaTouche, Superintendent of the Geological Survey; the boring had reached a depth of 493 feet on the 31st March 1894, and is still being proceeded with.

The base of the alluvium was reached at a depth of 38½ feet from the surface and the base of the limestone at a depth of 140 feet—below that clay was continuously met with becoming shaly as the boring progressed. No signs of oil or gas were met with, but the occurrence of thick beds of impervious clay and shale is considered favourable as regards the storage of oil in case any does exist beneath them, for they form a perfect cover to the oil and would effectually prevent its escape to the surface.

COAL.

The collieries at Khost were worked continuously during the year by the North-Western Railway, the quantity of coal produced being 17,923 tons, but as the amount of coal above the present levels is being got out somewhat rapidly, the Railway authorities have commenced working also at Sharigh, with a view to new collieries being fully developed as the outturn from Khost decreases. A large number of workings have been systematically laid out at Sharigh and the main ways started, and 2,481 tons of coal have been got during the year. The collieries here are likely to turn out quite as well as those at Khost, but they are situated at a greater distance from the Railway, and it is doubtful whether the outturn is likely to be sufficient to justify the construction of a tramway to the Railway. The coal which exists in the Sor range, the second range of hills to the east of the Quetta Valley, was worked in a desultory way to a considerable extent by native petty contractors. The distances from a market are great, and the absence of wood for shoring renders it doubtful whether the coal which is known to exist in considerable quantities in this range, will pay for working. The coal at the north end of the range, generally called Hanna coal, from the valley of the same name, is of inferior quality, and very friable; this is the coal which is chiefly brought into Quetta and is made up into briquettes for domestic use as patent fuel; a certain quantity is also used for brick-burning. The coal at the south end of the range, generally called Digari coal, is of better quality, resembling the Khost coal in appearance; this is situated at too great a distance from Quetta to be commercially valuable at present; but when the Mushkaf-Bolan line is opened, it may pay to work the coal systematically, but further information as to the quantity of coal likely to be met with, is necessary before an opinion can be formed as to whether it will pay to work. The fact, however, remains, which as far as it goes is promising that 14,330 maunds of this Digari coal were dug out by native contractors and sold to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway during 1893-94, and that a large proportion of this coal was used for locomotive purposes. One lakh seven hunded and thirty maunds of local coal, chiefly dust coal from the Hanna, were brought into Quetta also during the year for local consumption.

RAILWAYS.

Frontier Section, North-Western Railway.

The greater part of the year 1893-94 passed without any interruption of communication occurring, and although there was a good deal of snow on the passes, traffic was not seriously interfered with, as had been the case during the previous winter before the snow ploughs, now in use, had been introduced.

In the early part of 1894, however, the instability of the hill-sides in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge, again declared itself and through communication was interrupted in March for about ten days, just at the time which had been fixed for the annual relief of the troops.

A good deal of protection work and petty improvements have been carried out at various parts of the system, and the completion of the lining of the Khojak tunnel has been pushed on steadily and is now nearly finished.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

The earthwork, except in a few heavy banks and cuttings is practically complete throughout, and the masonry of many of the bridges is complete and in most of the others far advanced. The headings in the Panir tunnel, which is 3,000 feet in length, met in August 1893 in correct line and level, and the work of enlarging mainly from the north end has been pushed forward, so that about one-third of the work is complete and the tunnel is likely to be finished by March 1895. Of the remaining fifteen tunnels on the line, three are completed, and in all the others the top headings have met and the enlargement is in active progress; in many of

these the enlargement has been completed and the arching commenced. At Mach, the changing station between Quetta and Sibi, the station buildings, engine sheds, turntables and quarters for English and Native staff are all nearly completed, and the Hirok station buildings and platform are also completed.

About 18,000 work-people and 5,000 donkeys and mules were constantly employed on the work. There was no abnormal sickness or special epidemic among the work-people.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Government telegraph offices worked satisfactorily. The departmental offices at the following places were open at the end of the year, *viz.* :—Quetta and Sibi; and combined postal and telegraph offices at the following places, *viz.* :—Kelat, Pishin, Shahrig, Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Mekhtar, Kingri, Murgha, Mir-Ali-Khel, and Harnai.

In addition to these, a combined office was kept open at Ziarat during the summer months.

Orders have been received for the construction of a line of telegraph along the Gomal route from Mir-Ali-Khel to Tank, and it is proposed to have offices on this line at Moghul Kot, Kajuri Kach and Murtaza.

IRRIGATION.

Both the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and the Shebo Canals were maintained in good order during the year which was in no way remarkable for excess or deficient rainfall. There was a slight increase in revenue owing to closer supervision on the part of the officers in charge, but until the settlement is carried out and the revenue is paid in cash instead of in kind, no material increase is likely to appear on the revenue side, as the very sharpest supervision on the part of the officers of the Administration will not ensure Government receiving its fair share of the crops. The settlement work in the province is progressing, and it is hoped that, before long, the land served by the Khushdil Khan and Shebo schemes will be brought under cash assessments.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the A. G.-G. and Chief Commissioner,
British Baluchistan, in the P. W. D.

APPENDIX VIII.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1892-93.

No. 6320, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Progress Report of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93, together with a copy of a Resolution* issued by me reviewing it.

* No. 6318, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

No. 6318, dated Quetta, the 18th November 1893.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan from the beginning of the forest year up to the 23rd February 1893, when he was transferred to the Punjab temporarily on promotion. Mr. A. B. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, held charge of the appointment from the 24th February until he was relieved by Mr. Elliott on the 1st June.

2. The only addition to the area of reserved forests in Baluchistan was 16,180 acres, comprising the Thalli forest. An area of 457 acres of the Shebo plantation was returned to the Batezai villagers, with the sanction of the Government of India, and the plantation suffered a further reduction in area, to the extent of 161 acres, on a fresh survey of the five blocks, the correct area of which is 2,682 and not 3,300 acres as originally measured. The Forest Officer explains that this difference on re-measurement was discovered when a detailed survey on a large scale was made. Deducting these two items, *viz.*, 457 and 161 acres, from the area brought under reservation, the result shows that the net area classed as State forest during the year under report amounts to 15,562 acres, or about 24 square miles. The total area of reserved State forest in Baluchistan now amounts to 68,086¾ acres, or 106 square miles. The Mari Chak forest was brought under reservation in May 1893, but the notification classing it as a State forest was not published until the year had closed, and the area thus reserved will, therefore, be included in the next year's report.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner notices with regret that the important and extensive tracts in the Ziarat range are still unreserved, and though it was reasonably anticipated last year that the measure would be carried out almost immediately, nothing apparently has been done up to the present towards attaining this end. The reason given by the Deputy Consevator for the delay in paragraph 10 is not satisfactory, and the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner trusts that the Forest Officer will personally see that early steps are taken to obtain a settlement of the tract, in view to its reservation during the present year.

4. It is observed that the Revenue Commissioner has negatived, for the present, the proposal to reserve the Torshor forest, on the grounds that the forest would not repay its conservancy and that it is already sufficiently protected by its inaccessibility and distance from Quetta. On this point the Deputy Conservator remarks that if this condition, *viz.*, that it would not repay the cost of its reservation, were enforced in all cases in which it is proposed to reserve forest tracts, there would hardly be any State forests in Baluchistan. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner will be glad if this question be again submitted for consideration and orders.

5. It is noticed that the Forest Officer is now engaged in proposals for taking up some land in the vicinity of Quetta with the object of irrigating it from artesian wells. Another proposal for reserving a valuable plot of 9,400 acres in the vicinity of the railway line, between Kach and Mangi, is also under consideration. The Deputy Conservator also proposed the reservation of the Surghund forest, comprising about 16,000 acres, but the transaction

will be included in the operations of the year 1893-94. In the report for the year 1891-92, the attention of the Deputy Conservator was invited to the necessity for taking early steps to work and protect the important forest tracts in the Zhob District, and during the year under report, Mr. Elliott made an extensive tour through these regions, and his proposals for protection, etc., are now under discussion.

6. The Thalli forest was demarcated with earth mounds during the year 1891-92, and the whitewashing and numbering of these was completed during the year under report; 57 pillars were also built, marking off the land enclosed. Stone heaps were laid down, where necessary, to mark off the Mari Chak tract, and the requisite pillars will be built during the coming year. Four new pillers were erected in Central Zarghun, 19 in Hazar Ganj, 14 in Zangi Lora.

7. Block V of the Shebo plantation, measuring 1,007 acres, was surveyed and levelled, and also the boundary of part of the closed portion of the Thalli forest.

8. The following roads and paths were made during the year, the cost incurred in each case being stated against the work :—

	R
(i) Zarghun N. 3 miles 5 furlongs	551
(ii) „ Central, 4 miles 7 furlongs	256
(iii) Hazar Ganj road, 10 feet wide 2 furlongs in length	23
(iv) Ziarat-Uchaghbarg-Sharigh route, 6 miles and 1 furlong	947

9. Besides the construction of a rest-house at Ziarat for the Forest Officer (costing R4,391), a few huts were built in the Quetta range, and the depôt building at Sibi altered, the cost of the latter being R371.

10. It is very satisfactory to find from the Deputy Conservator's report that very little damage has been done to reserved forests. At paragraph 23 of his report, the Deputy Conservator gives a summary of the prosecutions undertaken during the year, as compared with previous years. The offences were chiefly trivial, and were dealt with by taking small compensation. Two cases remained undetected. The only complaints this year, as in the year previous, were those received from the Yasinzais of Hanna and related to the renewing of lapsed passes. It is only to be expected that wild and uncivilized Pathans will but slowly grow accustomed to rules.

11. Several fires unfortunately occurred during the year, the most serious of which was in the Wam Kach forest, when about 800 acres of grass land and scattered olive trees were destroyed. Five acres in the Gulu forest were burnt, and 1 acre of long grass in the Sibi forest was destroyed through the carelessness of Sardar Sir Assad Khan's followers. The Sardar was informed that he was not at liberty to shoot in the forests without proper passes, and that on no account were fires to be kindled while he or his men were seeking sport therein. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Conservator that the time has not yet arrived for any special measures to be carried out for the protection of forests from fires. The rules to regulate shooting in State forests are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

12. The Popalzai forest was thrown open for two months for sheep to graze off an abundant crop of short autumn grass, the income derived therefrom being R301. A portion of the Zangi Lora and other forest tracts were similarly thrown open for short periods for grazing.

13. The number of cattle seized for illicit grazing in closed tracts was 985 as compared with 546 head in the previous year, but this large increase is accounted for by a large flock of 711 sheep and goats having been seized in the Ziarat range. Similarly, 4,543 head were pounded during 1892-93 as compared with 1,945 in the previous year, the closing of the Thalli forest accounting largely for this increase. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner notes that the Deputy Conservator has no reason to suppose that these figures go to show that wilful trespass is habitual or supervision slack.

14. It is evident that the closing of forests in Baluchistan is now producing beneficial results. The tamarisk in the Popalzai, the ash in Zarghun and Hazar Ganj, and the pistacio in these and the Gwal forests have all made fair progress.

15. During the year a large quantity of seeds of various kinds has been planted, but barring willow, poplar, and mulberry, nearly 14,000 cuttings of which have been planted out, not much has been done in the matter of artificial reproduction. Of fruit trees, the following were put out :—

Apricot	326
Almond	371
Peach	21
Mulberry	57

Sowing in forests has been carried out over large areas, wherever the soil has invited such work.

16. Paragraph 34 of the Deputy Conservator's report contains an interesting sketch of the origin and progress of the Shebo plantation, which has now an area of 2,682 acres. The scheme originated with the Military Department, on whose account it was managed by the local Forest Department, but during the year under report the Government of India directed the transfer of the plantation to the Forest Department. The progress in the work connected with it is described in paragraphs 38 to 42 of the report. The financial result of the working of the plantation shows a loss of R21,000, the figures being :—

	R
Receipts	1,306
Expenditure	22,306

17. (*a*) *Hay.*—Considerable difficulty appears to have been experienced in disposing of the hay made both at Sibi and Quetta. Though every plan was resorted to with the object of selling the hay, the only lot purchased at Sibi was that taken by the Deputy Conservator himself. The same difficulty was experienced at Quetta, where 88 maunds fetched R101. There is no doubt that the true reason for this is that which is given by the Deputy Conservator, *viz.*, that green lucerne, which is so cheap and plentiful, makes, when mixed with bhoosa, excellent food for horses. The Agent to the Governor-General trusts, however, that any further experiments that may be made in this direction will be attended with greater success than those made up to the present, and he would suggest that the Deputy Conservator should give more publicity to the subject by notification to all heads of departments and private individuals.

(*b*) *Timber ; Fuel.*—The total outturn of timber and fuel was as follows :—

	c. ft.
Reserved forests	16,239
Unclassed forests	52,093

18. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Department for the past three years :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727
1891-92	20,609	30,497	9,888
1892-93*	17,731	33,320	15,589

* NOTE.—Excludes receipts and expenditure of Shebo plantation.

In addition to the figures given for the year 1892-93, the receipts and expenditure on account of the Shebo plantation, which, as previously noticed, is now for the first time included in the operations of the Baluchistan Forest Department, were respectively R1,306 and R22,306. It may here be remarked that these figures show that the scheme was thus worked during the year under report at a loss of R21,000 to Government, and for purposes of comparison with the results of previous years, the operations of the Forest Department should exclude the figures relating to the Shebo plantation. Turning then to the working of the Forest Department (excluding the Shebo reserve), the results of the year 1892-93 compare very unfavourably with those previously attained since the appointment of the present Deputy Conservator. The receipts in 1892-93 were R2,878 less than in 1891-92, the cause of which is due to the falling off in the purchase locally of firewood, it being supposed that the large military departments are being supplied with their firewood from Sind. The expenditure during the year under report was R2,823 more than in the previous year. The deficit this year was R15,589 against R9,888 in 1891-92 and R13,727 in 1890-91.

19. These results are somewhat discouraging, as with an increase of 16,180 acres to the reserved area of forests, and with the working of the department more thoroughly supervised, it was reasonable to expect that the receipts of the year 1891-92 should have been maintained. The Deputy Conservator, however, argues that, under the present circumstances of Baluchistan, additional reservation means additional expenditure without corresponding return, and hence it is likely that for some years to come the department will be worked at an increasing loss. The Agent to the Governor General admits that this contention is very probably sound ; nor can he see that there is any way of immediately turning the annual deficit into a surplus. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is aware that the department is considerably handicapped in the matter of establishment, which is inadequate for the large tract of country over which its operations extend, and he trusts that before long the Government of India may be able to sanction the increase of establishment, for which the Deputy Conservator has repeatedly applied.

20. Notwithstanding the comparatively poor results of the operations of the Forest Department in Baluchistan for the year under review, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner gladly recognises the hard work and energy displayed by Mr. Elliott under conditions which must be personally discouraging to himself, and he begs to thank Mr. Elliott very cordially for his exertions in the interests of forest culture in Baluchistan, the successful results of which may not be apparent for some years to come.

By order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

No. 307, dated Quetta, the 11th October 1893.

From—C. F. Elliott, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Has the honour to submit the Annual Report for the forest year 1892-93 on Forest Administration in Baluchistan.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1892-93.

INTRODUCTION.

The chief points of the year's work are the following.

2. The Shebo plantation was transferred from the Commissariat Department to the Forest Department. The area was previously shown as a State forest, so that no alteration is made owing to the transfer. A detached portion of 457 acres was given up to the villagers, and a correction of 161 acres made in the area, as finally shown by the detailed map. The Thalli forest of 16,180 acres was gazetted. The Mari Chak forest was taken into charg but not gazetted during the year. The Torshor proposal was finally disallowed by the Revenue Commissioner; those in Ziarat range remained *in statu quo*, and that for the Khushdilkhan irrigated plantation advanced to the stage of a final order to take up 500 acres only. The Kach forest proposals, affecting 9,400 acres, was inquired into after the year closed.

3. The Deputy Conservator of Forests made a long tour in the Zhob District, and submitted a report. In February 1893 he was transferred for three months to the Punjab, and Mr. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, held charge of the Baluchistan Forest Department for that period.

Block No. V, 1,007 acres, of the Shebo plantation, was surveyed and levelled, and the closed area of Thalli forest partially surveyed.

Fourteen and-a-half miles of path and road were made, a rest-house, costing ₨4,391, was built at Ziarat, and the Sibi forest building altered to provide an office for the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

A fire in the Sibi range was caused by a shooting party which had entered the forest without permission, and a fire in Wam Kach, coming from outside, caused considerable damage.

4. The Ziarat range was closed to grazing entirely. In the Quetta and Sibi ranges some grazing was allowed, which, it will be seen, brought in less revenue than the estimated value of the free grazing in the Gwal forest alone. There is an increase over the previous year in the number of cattle pounded, accounted for by increased area of forest, and by trespass of a few large flocks of goats and sheep.

Hay-making was not successful financially, as purchasers were not forthcoming, though the quality of the hay was good.

5. The revenue of the year fell ₨1,600 below that of 1891-92, which, however, was the largest yet recorded. The causes of the fall were the severe winter, and the purchase of Commissariat and other supplies from Sind. The expenditure was higher by ₨2,823, excluding Shebo accounts, than in 1891-92, owing chiefly to more work done under budget heads AVI and VII and B. The severe winter enabled the department to clear off its stock of fuel which had been collected the previous year, but was unsaleable owing to the mild winter of 1891-92. The constant snow closed the forests in January and February 1893, and thereby greatly reduced the receipts on wood from unclassed forests.

CHAPTER I.

EXTENSION AND CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION OF AREAS.

6. By Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1892, the Thalli forest was declared to be a State forest under the British Baluchistan Forest Regulations of 1890. It has an area of 16,180 acres according to the patwari's map, and is situate to the east of the Thalli villiage; bounded on the north by a low range of steep cliffs; on the east by the Mari country, where the Baluchistan mountain system merges through broken hills into the plains; on the south by open waste land; and on the west by the village lands of Thalli and Kaisar. This will be a most important forest for the supply of wood and grass to Sibi, as the forests which have hitherto supplied that market have been almost exhausted. The area is traversed by several well-defined torrent beds, on the banks of which the best forest growth is found. Grazing and hacking have done much damage, but the forest will repay expenses even now, and is certainly worth the trouble that has been taken to secure it, the first steps towards which were made so long ago as 1883. Certain grazing rights of cattle, excluding camels and goats, have been allowed, and not more than one-third of the area can be closed at one time.

7. Under sanction of letter No. 1564 E., dated 25th August 1892, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, a portion of the area of the Shebo plantation, separated from the main block by the military road, canal, and railway line, was given up for the use of the Batezai village, which was reported to have too little culturable land. The Gazette notification was not published till 7th July 1893, but the land, measuring 457 acres, was given up early in September 1892, in accordance with orders from the Agent to the Governor-General.

Further, 161 acres have been deducted, as the detailed survey of the five blocks now completed on a large scale differs from the area originally taken out on a small scale map.

8. The Mari Chak forest was brought under conservation in May 1893, but the notification declaring it a State forest was not published till after the close of the year.

9. The reservation of the Torshor portion of Zarghun, which has been under discussion for more than two years, was definitely negatived by the Revenue Commissioner, on the grounds that the forest would not pay expenses, and that it was protected from damage by its distance from Quetta. If the first reason were to be enforced before reserving any area, there would be hardly any State forests in Baluchistan, and certainly no possibility of making new ones; while the second applies chiefly to the last two years, during which a general protection has been afforded by the constant visits of the Divisional Forest Officer and his subordinates. However, the reservation of this tract can be taken up again if existing economic conditions alter.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

10. With regard to the two tracts in the Ziarat range, mentioned in paragraph 2 of last year's report, nothing further was accomplished in 1892-93: a Naib Tehsildar was ordered to report, but he did not visit the forests, and at the end of the season sent up a worthless report; further efforts to obtain a settlement are being made.

11. For the Khushdilkhan band irrigated plantation, an estimate of compensation, amounting to R11,116, was made out by the civil authorities on account of the cultivated land included in the 2,228 acres proposed to be taken up; the scheme was again reported on by the Divisional Officer, who was not in favour of the proposal; subsequently, the Government of India's orders were received reducing the area to 500 acres. As the Officiating Deputy Conservator was not acquainted with the case, the selection of the 500 acres was left for the Deputy Conservator's return from the Punjab. The selection was made after the close of the year under report.

12. Proposals for taking up some land near Quetta, to be irrigated with the artesian well water, were made, and inquiries have been instituted regarding the compensation payable on a plot situate on both sides of the railway, about 3 miles from Quetta.

A proposal was made to take up about 9,400 acres of forest on the hill to the south of the railway line, between the stations Kach and Mangi; this forest has suffered a good deal at the hands of railway contractors and subordinates, but will always be valuable, owing to its proximity to the line, and also because it contains more hard wood than many of the similarly situated forests. Inquiries have been instituted as to the rights, if any, to be allowed to villagers.

3.—DEMARCATION.

13. The Thalli forest was demarcated with earth mounds when the survey was made in 1891-92 so that nothing further was required beyond whitewashing and numbering, which remain to be done; 57 pillars were built to mark off the closed from the open portion.

The Mari Chak forest was not notified till after the close of the year, so no further marks than the preliminary stone heaps were laid down. As the greater part of this forest is bounded by precipitous cliffs, only a few pillars will be required.

Four new pillars were built in Central Zarghun, 19 in Hazar Ganj, 14 in Zangi Lora; in both Quetta and Ziarat ranges all pillars were made of heaps of stones, except in Popalzai and Zangi Lora, where earth mounds serve the purpose; all the stone pillars have been whitewashed, and in the Ziarat range also numbered with tar. This remains to be done in the Quetta range.

14. Form No. 48 is given, but the figures are taken off a small scale map and are not very exact, as it is impossible, without great expense, which is quite uncalled for, to measure the lines which in many cases run along broken crests of ranges and across almost inaccessible cliffs. The statement given below shows the number of pillars :—

Ranges.	Existing on 1st April 1892.	Newly made.	Total.	Dismantled during year.	Total on 30th June 1893.	Remarks.
Quetta	227	37	264	10*	254	* Ten cancelled, owing to additional area requiring re-alignment.
Ziarat	596	...	596	...	596	
Sibi	519	57†	576	10‡	566	† Inner line of Thalli. ‡ Carried away by floods.
Total .	1,342	94	1,436	20	1,416	

4.—SURVEYS.

15. Block V of the Shebo plantation, measuring 1,007 acres, was surveyed and levelled, partly by a surveyor temporarily employed and partly by the Divisional Officers, by whom also the channels were laid out, as the Overseer in charge was not able to do this work.

The Divisional Officer also surveyed the boundary of part of the closed portion of Thalli forest, but was unable to finish it owing to his temporary transfer from the province.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Working-plans.

16. There are no working-plans in this province, and there is no immediate prospect of any forest being largely drawn on for supply of timber or firewood.

(b) Annual Plans of Operations.

17. The Shebo plantation was not previously worked on an annual plan of operation, as it was under the Commissariat Department, but a plan has now been prepared on its transfer to the Forest Department.

II.—WORKING OF THE YEAR.

(a) Communications and Buildings.

(1) *Roads.*

18. In Quetta range 3 miles 5 furlongs of inspection path were made in Zarghun North, at a cost of R551, and repairs to the existing path cost R84 in Zarghun Central; an old native track was improved and cleared for 4 miles 7 furlongs, at a cost of R256. In Hazar Ganj a road, 10 feet wide, was cleared for 2 furlongs, costing R23. In Dhobi Ghat and Zangi Lora, the existing paths were kept up and some short lengths newly made by the mali establishment.

19. In the Ziarat range an old track on the Uchaghbarg-Sharigh route was opened out, with a good deal of blasting and rock work, at a cost of R947 for a distance of 6 miles 1 furlong; of this, only R56 were charged off up to 30th June, so that only 840 feet of work are shown in Form No. 51. The object of this road is to give access from the railway and military road to the Ziarat juniper forests, between the two existing roads from Mangi to Ziarat, and Hurnai to Lolarai. Some other petty repairs were effected.

20. In the Sibi range the road inside the depôt was metalled, as it was found that carts coming for wood in bad weather could not get along, besides utterly ruining the unmetalled road. The metalling was cheaply effected with shingle from a corner of a depôt land.

(2) *Buildings.*

21. A small rest-house, consisting of one sitting, one bed, one dressing, and one bath room, a pantry and front veradah, was built at Ziarat at a cost of R4,391, including out-houses. The house has a corrugated galvanized iron roof, and the out-houses a plain sheet iron roof, tarred. The wood used in constructing the building was juniper from the neighbouring forests.

In the Quetta range three temporary huts were built in the depôt, and a hut for the moharir on royalty collection at Shal Tangi, the cost of which was shared by the municipality, which will make use of the hut as an octroi chowki; also a hut for the royalty moharir at New Chaman.

In the Sibi range the depôt building was altered, so as to provide an office room for the Divisional Officer, the total cost being R371, of which R198 only appear in the financial year 1892-93, the balance in 1893-94.

All existing buildings were kept in repair.

(*b*) Protection of Forests from Injury.

(1) *General protection and Breaches of Forest Law.*

22. The protection of the forests is remarkably good; very few cases of wilful damage occur.

The forest rules seem to affect the population very little indeed, as might be expected considering the infinitesimal proportion of State forests compared with the total area of the province. The only complaints ever received were made by some Yasinzais of the Hanna Valley, who objected to their passes being examined, and thought it a grievance if they were not allowed to transfer their passes, to use them after the period for which they were issued had elapsed, and so on. They are getting accustomed to the rules bydegrees, and such complaints are only what may be expected from a wild and uncivilized people.

23. The following statement gives the number of prosecutions compared with those of the previous year:—

Class.	Pending.		New cases.		Total.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Pending.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
A	1	...	141	47	142	47	134	44	8	3	...	...
B	...	...	19	308	19	308	19	307	...	...	...	1
C	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	160	366	161	366	153	351	8	3	...	1

The percentage of convictions is 93·6. It should be remembered that the figures for 1892-93 relate to 15 months. The figures show that the offences committed were for the most part trivial and not worth taking into Court, but were adequately dealt with by taking a small compensation.

It will be seen from form No. 53 that, nearly all the cases, *viz.*, 41A and 269B, were for petty offences in the unclassed forests. The compensation taken was R216 from 331 individuals, *viz.*, R99 for illicit grazing, and R117 for cutting wood, etc.

Of the C cases, two were of stealing the gates of the Dhobi Ghat plantation, and of the nursery. The gates were wrenched out of their places and carried off during the night, probably to use for firewood, as the theft occurred during the severe cold of the winter of 1892-93.

Of the rest, one was the Wam Tangi fire noticed further on, and one Sardar Assad Khan's fire, which, though not undetected, cannot be classed under A and B; others are petty offences of illicit grazing and cutting wood, burning a single juniper in Zarghun, and so on.

(2) *Protection from fire.*

24. No special measures for fire-protection are undertaken, as there is no need of them. More fires occurred than in the previous year, but the area affected was not serious.

In one case at Sibi, Sardar Assad Khan of Mittri went to shoot without permission into the Abdul Kheli forest with a large following of beaters, etc., some of whom deliberately set fire to the long grass to drive out pig, and when the fire extended and got beyond their control, the whole party made off, without saying a word to any one: happily the forest guard discovered the fire immediately, and managed to put it out quickly, so that only about 1 acre of long grass with young "jand" and tamarisk was burnt. The result of correspondence on this case was, that the Sardar was requested to refrain from such acts in future!

Five acres were burnt on the edge of a canal which passes through Gulu forest; the offender, probably some cultivator irrigating his fields, was not discovered; some long grass and tamarisk bushes were burnt.

25. The most important case was in the Ziarat range, Wam Kach forest, when about 800 acres of grass land with scattered olive trees were burnt. The fire came from outside, where a very large area of open grass-covered hill was burnt. A small boy was produced, and a story made up about his having lit a fire to burn out a snake, but nothing worthy of credence was elicited by the enquiries made.

In Quetta range, the only case was of a juniper tree burnt by some one passing along a closed path high up in the Central Zarghun forest.

The establishment is not sufficiently strong to patrol the vast areas of the unclassed forests; but as far as it is known, no case of damage by fire has occurred, except to single trees here and there; for instance, an orderly of an officer, camped at Chanter, lit his cooking fire under one of the very fine junipers of the camping ground. The tree was burnt to the roots. A fine of R12 was recovered.

(3) *Regulation of Grazing and Protection from Cattle.*

26. There are not many cattle near the forests in the Quetta and Ziarat ranges, so that goats being of course excluded, the grazing question is not a very important one.

In the Ziarat range the whole area was closed all the year.

In the Qutta Range, Popalzai was opened for two months for sheep only to graze off an abundant crop of short autumn grass; the amount realized was considerable, *viz.*, R301, while the damage done was virtually *nil*. The soil is very light, in most places quite floury in texture from the salt efflorescence; the grazing was stopped as soon as the grass was eaten up.

In Dhobi Ghât 3 acres, and in Zangi Lora, 17 acres, were opened for the milch-cattle of the Quetta "Ghâlas" for two months.

In the Sibi range the following forests were open for a limited number of cattle only:—

Lehri	February 1893.
Pakhra	September to December 1892, and February and March 1893.
Keri Bank	September to December 1892 and March 1893.
Gulu	May and June 1892 and January to June 1893.

27. The following statement shows the number of cattle on which compensation was taken for illicit grazing, as against 546 head of cattle and R52-12-0 of the previous year:—

RANGE.	SHEEP, GOATS.		HORSES.		DONKEYS.		COWS AND BULLOCKS.		CAMELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Quetta	165	10 5	1	0 8	7	1 8	26	6 8	...	...	199	18 13
Ziarat	736	49 10½	2	1 0	14	2 0	11	2 12	...	...	763	55 6½
Sibi	84	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11 8	107	16 12
April to June . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8 0	16	8 0
TOTAL .	985	65 3½	3	1 8	21	3 8	37	9 4	39	19 8	985	98 15½

As usual the Ziarat range supplied more than half the total number of cattle and amount of compensation.

The only large item in this account is the 711 sheep and goats in the Ziarat range; these are accounted for chiefly by two large flocks caught in July in Shaidan and Kurbi Kach, and one of 231 in December in Wam Tangi.

28. With reference to the remarks in the Government of India's review of the report for 1891-92, that the protection in the Shebo plantation must be ineffective, it should be explained that, as above, a single flock of 200 or 300 sheep and goats straying once into a forest makes the total of cattle pounding look very large, while the damage done is probably very small. Further, it is necessary to state that the flocks were caught in Block V of the plantation, which had not been then brought under irrigation or planting operations, for which too no separate establishment was at that time entertained.

29. The annexed statement gives the number of cattle pounded :—

	Quetta.	Ziarat.	Sibi.	Shebo.	TOTAL.
Kine	4	70	353	2	429
Horses	...	...	3	2	5
Donkeys	24	4	4	5	37
Camels	14	44	763	122	943
Sheep and goats	443	228	1,939	519	3,129
TOTAL	485	346	3,062	650	4,543
1891-92	41	49	1,207	648	1,945

The Shebo figure corresponds closely with that of last year, but the rest show a considerable increase; which is accounted for in the Sibi range by the addition of the closed area of Thalli forest, which is as great as that of all the old Sibi forests combined.

In the case of Ziarat, the increase is owing to the trespass of some flocks in the winter into Wam Tangi forest; and in Quetta a single flock of 333 goats and sheep in Gwal forest. Such occasional offences are to be expected, but they do not afford any ground for supposing that wilful trespass is habitual or supervision is slack.

(c) IMPROVEMENT OF FOREST GROWTH.

(1) *Natural Reproduction.*

30. The remarks as to the growth of the closed forests in last year's report apply equally for 1892-93. Generally, there is a good growth of bushes, and the forests are closing up. In Popalzai, Quetta range, the tamarisk is making good progress, so that in many places it is difficult to make one's way through the forest. Ash in Zarghun and Hazar Ganj, and pistachio in these and Gwal forests, have made fair growth, but seedlings are rare, except in Zarghun.

Juniper continues to do well wherever established, but seedlings are deficient; wherever young plants are found, they almost invariably grow out of bushes, thus showing that the place to sow the seed is actually under the bushes, and further that as the shrub jungle increases, we may except the juniper to increase also. The juniper seedling is so minute that it difficult to find, but the continued protection has brought up many seedlings of former years, which would have been destroyed by grazing.

31. In the Ziarat range the most noticeable feature is the growth of the ash; plants which previously were not visible have now put out long shoots, and in many places, specially in Ziarat, are quite changing the appearance of the forest. Previously, the continued lopping certainly prevented any natural reproduction by seed, which is now becoming yearly more abundant. ***Prunus eburnmea***, as mentioned in previous report, is thriving well, and there is considerable reproduction by seed.

In the Sibi range the benefit of closure is already visible in Thalli forest, while the older forests continue to improve: wherever there is any moisture, the growth is very good.

(2) Artificial Reproduction.

Quetta Range.

32. In the Quetta nursery and the two plantations near it, the usual showings of indigenous fruit trees were made to raise plants for sale and for the Shebo plantation, where the soil is not suitable for nursery work. In addition to these, small quantities of other seeds were sown, of which the chief were :—

	Seer.
Pistachio	13
Walnuts	15
Ash	13
Box	½
Robinia	2½
Tun	3
Deodar	1
Pinus excelsa	3
„ *longifolia*	15
„ *Gerardiana*	2½
Abies Webbiana	1

Of these the box, tun, and *Abies Webbiana* failed to germinate; the others all germinated freely and thrived. The conifers, as usual, died off afterwards in considerable numbers, but being sown thickly, the lines are still well stocked.

The following plants were put out :—

Mulberry	57
Apricot	326
Almond	371
Peach	21
Other plants	95

Also 13,600 cuttings of willow, poplar, mulberry, etc. In Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghât the work of levelling down rough places, filling up hollows, extending water channels, trenches, and making terraces, steadily progressed.

Since the artesian water was obtained, the appearance of the former plantation has entirely changed; the salt efflorescence is being gradually overcome: the great want now is manure for the grass plots.

33. In the forests, seeds of bushes have been dibbled in over large areas, but as the work is done in scattered places, wherever the soil seems best, figures of areas sown cannot be given.

Of the seeds, the following sowings were made in the Quetta range :—

	Mds.	Seers.
Zarghund—		
Pistachio	0	20
Pinus longifolia	0	5
Ash	0	½
Hazar Ganj—		
Pistachio	1	5
Pinus longifolia	0	0
Ash	0	0
Gwal—		
Pistachio	2	0½
Pinus longifolia	0	5
Ash	0	½

Ziarat Range.

The guards sowed a large quantity of junipur, *prunus eburnea*, ash, and other indigenous seed in their beats with indifferent success. A small nursery was established round the guard's hut of the Shaidan forest and planted with fruit trees, which thrived well; the spot is convenient for inspection, as it is on the Mangi-Ziarat road, and is irrigated by a small stream.

Sibi Range.

The Gulu nursery was enlarged by 6,660 square feet. The water channels, trenches, and paths were all put in thorough order, improved, and extented to the new portion; kika,

(*Acacia Arabica*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*) were sown and planted in blanks; the old kikar trees were thinned and furnished wood for use at Shebo for repairing the machinery poles, ploughs, tool handles, etc.

Kikar (*Acacia Arabica*) and jand (*Prosopis spicigera*) were sown in most places in all the Sibi forests; and in Gulu fifty kikar plants were put out along the canal where overflows often occur. The kikar and jand sowing and plantings of former years have done well; the former specially shows out well, as there is none of that species growing naturally in these forests.

Shebo Plantation.

34. As during the year under report, the Shebo plantation was transferred from the Commissariat to the Forest Department, it will be convenient to give here a short account of the undertaking from its commencement.

When the Shebo Canal project was started, it was suggested that an irrigated plantation to yield firewood and fodder, but principally the latter, should be made on the waste land commanded by the canal. There are no records in this office to show who made the suggestion, or how the plan took the shape it finally obtained. The first paper available is a proposal from the Assistant Conservator of Forests, dated 7th June 1887, proposing to take up a plot of about 400 acres between the railway line and the Kakar Lora, that is, the portion lately abandoned for cultivation by the Batezais. In his No. 3803, dated 23rd July 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General directed that, if possible, more land should be taken up, and in October of the same year Mr. Lace submitted a proposal to add 1,050 acres to the previous 400 acres, *viz.*, the block lying to south-east of the Pishin road, forming Blocks Nos. I, II, and III of the existing plantation. After considerable discussion between the Political Agent, the Chief Commissariat Officer, the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, and the Forest Officer, the Political Agent, in his No. 5582, dated 28th December 1887, reported to the Chief Commissariat Officer that more than 3,000 acres had been taken up. Planting operations were begun at the north-east corner of the block in October 1888; a map showing an area of 3,241 acres was prepared by the Officiating Deputy Conservator, and after the deduction of 350 acres to give more land commanded by the canal to the Batezai village and the inclusion of 564 acres further west, the area was finally settled by the Political Agent on 15th April 1889 at 3,455 acres, of which 156 were occupied by roads, canal, and railway.

The scheme was from the first a military one, and the Forest Department's share in it was simply that of carrying out the work on the spot, in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the military authorities. This was definitely laid down by the Government of India, in Under-Secretary, Foreign Department's letter No. 1683 E., dated 27th August 1889, to the Agent to the Governor General; and previously the Quarter Master General had stated in his No. 1904 B., dated 7th June 1889, to Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accepted all charges for the scheme, which was a purely military one, and that the Forest Department should not be called on to pay any expenses, whether the plantation should prove a success or a failure.

35. In December 1891, a Conference sat at Quetta to discuss matters connected with coal, oil, and forest administration. One of the points decided was that the Forest Department should undertake to make certain grass plantations near Quetta to be irrigated with artesian well water, and for this purpose it was resolved that the Government of India should be asked for an annual grant of R10,000. No mention of any proposal to transfer the Shebo plantation to the Forest Department was made at the Conference. But apparently the resolution just quoted was subsequently construed to mean that all grass operations in Baluchistan, both those already existing and future operations also, should be placed in charge of the Forest Department.

The first intimation of the transfer received by this office was in October 1892 in an indirect way, through the refusal of the Commissary-General, Western Circle, to accept the Budget Estimates for 1893-94, submitted to him for sanction. Subsequently, in reply to inquiry made by the Agent to the Governor-General, information that the Forest Department should in future provide funds for the Shebo plantation was received by telegram No. 1917 E., dated 18th October 1892, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and again by endorsement No. 90 E., dated 12th January 1893, on office memorandum No. 5079 A., dated 19th December 1892, from Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

36. The plantation is situate on the north of the Sind-Pishin section, North-Western Railway, with its centre at the Shirinao Station, 32 miles from Quetta. The military road running parallel with the canal and railway forms the south-west boundary for a distance of 2¼ miles. Its length lying north-west and south-east is 5½ miles: the breadth varies from ½ to 1¼ miles. The level rises from 4,000 feet at the extreme north-west corner, to 4,886 feet on the south-east angle, where the Batezai branch takes off from the main canal. There are several dry ravines which at their lower ends are deep, and constantly extending in depth and breadth. The soil is a sandy loam, but the action of the salt water of the canal tends to make the surface cake hard and to cover it with saline efflorescence. The whole plain is bare and wind-swept: water is no sooner let on than it dries up by evaporation; the cold wind in winter cuts vegetation short, so that, although the situation is some 600 feet lower than Quetta, the growing season is shorter by a fortnight in spring, and as much in autumn.

37. The original scheme provided for the irrigation of the plantation by main channels, 3 feet wide, down the centre of the doabs formed by the dry ravines, with branches at intervals, to feed a system of trenches at an average distance of 25 feet apart, and having a section of 1¾ feet by 1 foot deep. The object of this distribution was to economise water and to prevent the spread of saline matter by flooding. Along the main channels poplar and willow trees were to be planted, and indigenous hard wood trees--mulberry, apricot, peach, pistachio, and tamarisk, at intervals of 10 feet along the trenches. It was estimated that grass sown and planted along the channels and trenches would spread to about 3 feet on either side, and that eventually, as the trees grow up, the spaces between the trenches would also be covered with grass.

38. In the first year, *viz.*, October 1888 to March 1889, 93 acres were taken in hand, and supply channels made over 77 acres more. A rest-house, shared with the Public Works Department, was built at Shirinao, with offices and quarters for establishment, costing in all R2,078; the length of supply-channel made was 4·68 miles, and 162,510 cubic feet of trench dug. A nursery of 4 acres was enclosed by a mud wall 4 feet high; 2 acres were sown with various tree seeds, and other plots with grass seed received from Saharanpur; 3,900 trees from the Quetta nursery were planted out along the trenches, and 700 poplar and willow slips put out on the sides of the channels; these and the trenches were all laid out by the Forest Officer, as there was no subordinate capable of the work.

39. In 1889-90, 5,938 failures of the previous year were replanted; R105 were spent on turfing the channels where cut by the water, and 9,307 lineal feet were paved with stones; 4,930 feet of new channel, and 178,947 feet of trench, were dug, and 16,403 holes for planting trees.

In Block No. II, 40,580 feet channels and 478,957 feet trench were dug, and 32,503 holes; 200 feet channel paved, 100 feet turfed, with 141 openings into trenches; 68 earth mounds were erected on the boundary where the plantation adjoins zamindars' lands; 3 miles barbed-wire fence were fixed, protecting Blocks Nos. I, II and III, and the part of Block IV adjoining the Pishin road; four new quarters built, cost R397. The plot of land round the rest-house, about 30 acres, was laid out as a nursery and sown with various trees and grass seeds; 13 acres of grass, lucerne, and barley were sown; 11 chains of road were dug through a bank to connect the main road in Block No. II with the Pishin road.

From the Quetta nursery, 14,873 fruit and other trees were planted out, 4,960 willow and poplar from the nursery in Block I, 360 from Pishin; 10 maunds willow and poplar cuttings were planted; each trench when planted up was watered and sown with lucerne and grass seed: the 93 acres of 1889-90 were watered twelve times between April and September 1889, and after 1st October Block No. I received four waterings and the planted portion of Block II three waterings, all averaging about twenty-one days each.

A Forester of the permanent establishment was in charge of the plantation till September 1889, when a trained Ranger was obtained from the Punjab; the establishment consisted of five men from May to February, and nine in March 1890.

The outturn was 137lb. lucerne and 300lb. hay, and R64 were realised on account of pound fees.

40. In 1890-91 Block III was taken in hand, 420 acres, also 83 of Block II, which, being above the channels originally laid out, could not be irrigated; the difficulty was overcome by filling up a ravine and taking the water across. Five hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve lineal feet trench, 41,454 lineal feet main channel, 43,247 lineal feet feed-channel, and 39,300 holes were dug; 521 channel outlets paved with stone; earthen-ware pipes were laid under the military road to carry water into the lower half of

Block III; 73,012 trees were planted out, and 83½ maunds cuttings put in. Dub grass was dibbled in along 65,819 lineal feet of channels; 18 acres of land were cropped with barley by Government agency, and 169 cultivated by villagers on payment of one-fourth share of produce. A good house was built for the Ranger, costing R465. Eight hundred yards wire-fencing were fixed; the pound was taken over from the civil authorities; a rain-gauge was set up, and a small observatory building constructed. The surveying of the blocks and levelling was carried out by the Forest Ranger.

41. In 1891-92 Block IV of 528 acres was taken in hand, and the following earthwork was executed :—

Main channels	65,315 lineal feet
Distribution channels	63,002 " "
Trenches	648,460 " "
Miscellaneous	16,778 cubic "
Holes	89,116 No.

Four wooden troughs, 74 feet long, were made to carry water across ravines; 404 outlets were paved with stone; 4,900 lineal feet wire-fencing were erected; 3,936 maunds manure were purchased locally, and about 5,100 maunds sent out from the Commissariat lines in Quetta; a row of five out-houses for establishment, costing R640, was built, also a double row for bullocks and machinery at a cost of R630. Two mowers, two rakes, one tedder, and one elevator were received from the Commissary-General; 13 pairs bullocks were bought. Eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine trees and 5,000 willow and poplar cuttings were planted out from the Quetta nursery, and 42,100 tamarisk obtained locally; 91 maunds cuttings were obtained from the canal. The 7th Bombay Cavalry went to the plantation on 9th May 1891, and left it on 6th June 1891, being driven out by the invasion of locusts. The fodder consumed by the cavalry was estimated at 6,900 maunds, valued at R5,428. Four hundred and ninety-eight maunds grain and 881 maunds bhoosa were obtained as the plantation share from 169 acres cultivated by zamindars, and R25 for melons; 119 maunds hay were made from the grass which grew after the cavalry left; 230 maunds lucerne, 859 maunds bhoosa, and 35 maunds jowari fodder were made over to the Commissariat Department. Young locusts were seen on 24th May, and on 1st June they invaded the plantation; the whole establishment was employed in killing the insects from early dawn till about 10 A.M. daily, and by the 6th July they were disposed of; about 10 tons were destroyed, the damage done was very great: all the grass was eaten up, cuttings and trees barked and stripped of leaves, the nurseries destroyed, and the trenches filled with green slime. In January 1892, Mulraj, Forest Ranger, who had been two and-a-half years in charge, returned to the Punjab, and was succeeded by Forester Natha Singh.

42. In the year under report, Block V of 1,007 acres was taken in hand. It would have saved some earthwork, and would also have facilitated irrigation and lessened loss by evaporation, soakage, etc., if a direct cut from the canal could have been brought across some zamindars' land to the centre of the block; but although the area to be taken up was only ·69 acres, and no inconvenience would have been caused, as the channel would have run alongside of the zamindars' channel, the Political Agent decided that it would be better to keep the Government irrigation cuts separate from the zamindars. Accordingly, one channel had to be made to supply the whole area, the furthest point of which is three and-a-quarter miles from the outlet in the canal. This channel was made 4 feet wide, 13,959 feet in length, also 10,100 feet of 3 feet wide, and 1,805 feet miscellaneous. A shed for bullocks, costing R210, was built at the back of the establishment quarters in Block IV. A small well of 4 feet diameter was sunk as an experiment in the rest-house compound, and fairly good water was reached at 52 feet; the well will therefore be enlarged and made permanent, as the canal water is so salt that Europeans cannot drink it, and have to get water from the passing engines.

The following trees were planted :—

Almond	1,850	=5,550
Apricot	2,870	
Peach	385	
Poplar and willow	445	
" " " cuttings	62,091	

Dub grass roots were dibbled in along the channels in Block IV over 749,068 lineal feet, at a cost of R713-8-6.

The accompanying statement shows the outturn in fodder, etc., and its disposals :—

MATERIAL.	RECEIPTS.			DISPOSALS.					Balance in hand.
	Grown on the Plantation.	Purchased.	Total.	Sown.	Issued to bullocks.	Issued to Commissariat.	Sold.	Loss.	
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
Barley	416 3	...	416 3	30 0	335 25	...	50 0	...	18 0
Oats	21 36	4 6†	26 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	6 36
Wheat	365 6	...	365 6	14 13	3 33	...	330 0	6 10	10 30
Gram	...	20 26½	20 26½	18 34	1 32½	...	...	...	...
Bhoosa . . .	756 20	693 0	1,449 30	...	1,449 28	...	...	0 2	...
Oats-bhoosa . .	20 16	...	20 16	...	20 16	...	...	...	...
Maize	...	15 0	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	1 35
Jowari . . .	...	50 32½	50 32½	43 22½	...	...	...	...	7 10
Maize fodder . .	60 0	...	60 0	...	4 33	55 7	...	...	...
Jowari „ . .	1,487 0	...	1,487 0	...	1,351 20	...	...	135 20	...
Lucerne, green . .	1,700 21	...	1,700 21	...	78 0	...	...	1,236 14	...
„ dry . .	...	...	...	...	...	386 7	...	...	...
Grass, green . .	551 7	...	551 7	...	...	...	...	329 2	...
„ dry . . .	136 0	...	136 0	...	...	358 5	...	...	...
Lucerne seed . .	6 30*	2 0	8 30	7 6½	...	...	...	...	1 23½

* Grown at Quetta.
† Balance from previous year.

The bill for issues to the Commissariat Department, amounting to R940-11-6, was not settled during the year.

The 6th Bombay Cavalry were sent to the plantation to take advantage of the spring crop of grass. The Regiment arrived on 4th and left on 31st May 1893. The amount of fodder consumed, calculated at ration rate, is 5,400 maunds grass, valued at R2,700. The account, which is disputed by the military authorities, who wish to obtain the fodder, free of cost, will be referred to Government for orders.

Five pairs condemned bullocks were taken over from the Commissariat Department and three of the former lot died ; no more condemned bullocks will be taken over, as they are not suitable for the work required from them.

43. It was unfortunate that during January and February work was almost entirely stopped by snow, and afterwards in the short remaining time for planting and sowing, the overseer in charge took advantage of the absence of the Deputy Conservator to oppress the establishment, intimidate the contractor for earthwork, and by his laziness and untrustworthiness to spoil the year's work : thus only a few blanks were filled up, instead of all, and no planting, not even of cuttings, was done in Block V ; while all the spring crop of grass, which was abundant owing to the unusual rain and snow of the winter, was allowed to dry up unharvested, with the exception of that which was utilized by the cavalry regiment.

A rather serious event was the bursting of the north-east bank of tank No. 3 in December 1892 : the water carried away all the channels and trenches in its vicinity, and finally cut its way through the plantation across the road to Saranan village, and escaped into the Gadda Nala through one of the dry ravines in Block IV.

44. The mortality among the trees planted out is enormous, the total standing in July 1893 was found, by careful and repeated enumeration, to be as under :—

Fruit trees	12,626
Pistachio	230
Elæagnus	695
Poplar and willows	50,321
Tamarisk	15,545
TOTAL .	79,417

But a marked advance in growth of all vegetation was for the first time noticed in August 1893, after the close of the year under report, and it is believed that at last real progress has begun and will increase as time goes on. The disadvantages and difficulties which have had to be overcome have been frequently dwelt on, and need not be here repeated, though it may be mentioned that while writing this report the Forester in charge has written urging the need for some means of destroying rats, which have lately so increased as to be endangering the safety of the plantation, attacking trees lucerne, and grass indiscriminately.

45. It has also been stated in a previous report that the original scheme of planting appears from subsequent experience to be unsuitable, as the grass growing in the trenches blocks them up and prevents their efficient maintenance, retards the flow of water, is itself spoilt by the water, and, worst of all, is ruinously expensive to cut; hence Block V has been laid out on a system of small plots, to be flooded and planted only on the lower sides. Mowers will be able to work over the small separating ridges. It will be necessary now to purchase two good hay presses, as it is out of the question to rail unpressed hay.

The whole of the plantation will have been laid out by the end of 1893-94, and thenceforward there will only be the ordinary working expenses to meet.

The rainfall of 1892-93 was 17·15 inches, which nearly equalled that of the exceptional year 1890-91, when 19·575 inches were recorded at Shirinao.

Locusts appeared on the plantation on 14th May 1893; by the evening of 15th they were destroyed; about 30 maunds were buried. On 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 28th June, young locusts attacked the plantation and were disposed of by beating and burning promptly, so that but little damage was done.

(3) *Early Thinnings.*

46. None.

Other Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.

Nil.

(4) *Experiments.*

47. *Eucalyptus* plants of many kinds have been tried, but none will stand the winter of Quetta. Possibly they may succeed lower down, but it is not likely that they will thrive without irrigation. In Quetta some plants are cut down every winter, but new shoots spring up again.

Cupressus torulosa has done well, and will be cultivated largely in future. Deodar and *Pinus longifolia*, when past the first two years and over six inches or so in height, do well and make considerable growth. *Abies Webbiana* plants, imported from Simla, have thrived in the nursery at Quetta. Of *Pinus excelsa* both seed and plants have so far totally failed. A few *Pinus maritima* still survive in Dhobi Ghât, but have not made any growth: the position is too damp.

Horse chestnut and sweet chestnut both grow well in the nurseries, also walnut: the *Pistacia vera* plants are thriving vigorously. Of all the introduced plants, the *Robinia* seems to be most successful; some plants, 1½ year old, are 7 feet 10½ inches high, and those sown in the spring of 1893 are 2 feet 6½ inches high at six months old. This seems to be the most promising plant for putting out into the forests.

CHAPTER II, *ii. d.*

(*d*) Exploitation of major forest produce.

(5) *Unregulated fellings.*

48. Only dry wood is extracted from Zarghun for the Quetta market, and from the Sibi forests for the local market. Under this head may also be placed the few poles of "jal" cut from the Sibi forests for building purposes, and some bush wood from Popalzai where the tamarisk had been up-rooted by a torrent. The wood was sold to the neighbouring villages as roofing poles. With these exceptions no green wood is felled in any of the forests.

CHAPTER II, *ii. e.*

(*e*) Extraction and transport of major forest produce.

49. The Zarghun firewood is carried on local camels, bullocks, and donkeys to Quetta, at a cost of 6 or 7 annas per maund for 20 miles, including cutting. The Sibi wood costs 2 annas per maund for distances of 5 to 7 miles, including cutting. The carriers are chiefly Pathans from the north, who come down for the winter with their herds of camels and donkeys. A little local carriage is obtained all the year round.

(*f*) Exploitation of minor forest produce.

(1) *Extraction of fodder.*

50. There has been great difficulty in disposing of the hay made; in fact, the greater part of that made at Sibi in the autumn of 1892 is still on hand. The only hay which was sold there was that taken by the Deputy Conservator of Forests for his horses. Every effort

was made to sell the hay by hawking it about during the Sibi Fair, and advertising it by notification, and by beat of drum in the bazars.

The Sibi hay cost nearly 4 annas per maund landed in Sibi; the sale price was fixed at annas 8, which gives about 1 anna 4 pies per maund of green grass cut: 129 maunds cut in Abdul Kheli gave 45 maunds hay, stacked at Sibi: 358 maunds cut in Dehpal remain still stacked there.

The same remarks apply to the Quetta hay. It was thought that as constant complaints are heard of the difficulty of feeding horses at Quetta, the grass in the irrigated plantations, Dhobi Ghât and Zangi Lora, would more advantageously be utilized in the form of hay. Consequently, the crop was not put up to auction as usual, but reserved for hay which was of first rate quality. Here, too, every effort was made to dispose of the stock, but the demand was so small that the hay-making was stopped. Only 88 maunds were sold, realizing R101. This amount was far less than would have been obtained by leasing to "gwalas," as previously done.

In the Quetta District the labour of cutting grass and the loss of dryage are so considerable that a maund of hay costs at least 12 annas to make, without taking into consideration the cost of growing the grass. The hay was sold at prices varying from 14 annas to 1 rupee 4 annas, so that the profit was small.

The fact is that green lucerne is very cheap during the summer months, and with bhoosa makes a first-rate food for horses; people who own horses have become accustomed to this fodder, and it is difficult to introduce hay. Again, the Commissariat Department offered for good hay the same price as was paid to the Pathans for dry hill grass.

However, it is hoped that in time the demand will increase, for the fodder is first-rate and the price cannot be considered high.

51. The cavalry would not be induced to cut the grass even in Dhobi Ghât which is not more than two miles from their lines; nor, when at Sibi, would they cut grass at a distance of about three miles, preferring to go some twenty odd miles to get stuff which had dried up standing, because they could get it for nothing, rather than pay a fee of 2 annas per pony-load for good green grass from the forests.

52. Thirty-two maunds lucerne, dry, were cut from the Quetta nursery and plantations by Government agency, and 32 maunds green, by purchasers: 3½ maunds oats were harvested and 11 maunds 16 seers barley; also 65 maunds hay. At Shebo 781 maunds wheat and barley were grown, yielding 757 maunds bhoosa, 22 maunds oats, and 20 maunds oat-bhoosa; 1,547 maunds Indian-corn and *jawari* fodder were obtained, the grain crop of which failed owing to the ears being rotted by smut; also 1,700 maunds of green lucerne, 687 maunds green grass, and 136 maunds dry grass.

CHAPTER II, *ii.f.*

(2) GRAZING.

53. There is not much to be said under this head which has been treated under II, *b*, 3. There is always a limited demand for grazing at Sibi for milch-cattle, both of the town and of the neighbouring villages; but there, as everywhere, the forests require rest, and it is advisable to restrict the grazing as much as possible. For this reason the Wam Tangi forest is also kept closed, though some considerable revenue might be derived from grazing. However, the yearly improving condition of the forest is a complete vindication of the policy pursued. Application was made in the spring of 1892 for the grazing of cattle in Zarghun, but permission was refused, as the most important thing is to get a cover on the ground and to improve the soil, to which end every clump of grass contributes. The offer of grass for cutting was not accepted by the cattle-owners.

CHAPTER II, *ii.f.*

(3) MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

54. In the Quetta Range, in the early summer, there was a demand for some ice which had collected in a gorge in the North Zarghun forest; 91 donkey-loads fetched R23.

Fruit and flowers, etc., in the Quetta nurseries fetched R67, and fruit and other trees R217.

In the Sibi range five bullock-loads of "kana" grass sold for R1-4; 13 maunds of "sajji" for R11; "pilu" fruit for R164, and a crop of mustard for R13.

At Shebo R17-4 were realized for melons grown by zemindars on the plantation; R314 for potatoes.

CHAPTER III.

GROSS YIELD AND OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE.

State Forests.

55. *Timber.*—Twelve poplars, 25 willow, and 1 almond bullies were obtained from the Quetta nursery.

In the Sibi range, 86 tamarisk and 85 kikar bullies were brought to depôt; 606 tamarisk, 246 capparies, and 20 salvadora bullies sold locally: giving a total of 1,043 against 864 of 1891-92. Also 77 cubic feet of small scantlings of tamarisk, and 25 cubic feet of salvadora, or 102 cubic feet against 98 of the previous year.

56. *Firewood.*—There being a balance of 5,512 maunds of firewood in the depôt at Quetta, it was decided to bring no more in; 8 maunds only were delivered. The wisdom of this was shown by the fact that though there was an exceptionally hard winter, only 4,497 maunds were sold. In the previous year the sales amounted to only 715 maunds, owing to a mild winter.

In the Sibi range, 5,569 maunds of dry wood and material uprooted by the Nari river, were brought to depôt from the Sibi forests, and 3,169 maunds (estimated) removed by purchasers on permits.

57. *Fodder.*—In the Quetta range 11½ maunds barley, 3½ maunds oats, 88 maunds hay, 3½ maunds bhoosa, 32 maunds dry and 32 maunds green lucerne, and R150 for grass by auction and permits, were obtained. In Sibi 45 maunds hay were brought to depôt and 358 maunds stacked in the forest.

At Shebo, 781 maunds wheat and barley, 757 maunds bhoosa, 22 maunds oats, and 20 maunds oat-bhoosa, 1,547 maunds Indian-corn and *jowari* fodder, 1,700, maunds green lucerne, 687 maunds green grass, and 136 maunds dry grass, were harvested.

GRAZING.

The following statement shows the number and value of cattle grazing:—

Buffaloes	Cows, bullocks, etc.	Sheep and goats.	Total amount.	Remarks.
			R	
314	1,963	5,334	737	On payment.
...	15	839	815	Free for fifteen months.
314	1,978	6,173	1,552	

The figures for free grazing apply to the Gwal forest only; those of the Thalli forest have not been obtained from the Sibi Tehsil up to date of writing this report.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

58. From the Quetta nursery and plantations 1,846 fruit trees were sold for R195, and 167 conifers and other trees for R22; R67 worth of fruit, flowers and vegetables. Five thousand three hundred and ten plants of several kinds were sent to Shebo, and 543, valued at R71, were paid in kind for water supplied to the nursery.

Other items have already been given in paragraph 54 and need not be repeated here.

UNCLASSED FORESTS.

59. Forty-four juniper bullies from the Ziarat range were extracted by Government agency. The balance of the previous juniper bullies was not sold off, so it was thought inadvisable to cut many more.

Under the permit system, the following produce has been cut and removed for sale:—

Juniper bullies of sizes No. 3,649 and 100. Olive handles estimated at 2,135 cubic feet, against 2,284 cubic feet of 1891-92.

Juniper firewood, estimated at 92,472 maunds, brought in on—

Camels	2,833
Bullocks	1,974
Donkeys	24,980
Head-loads	9,956
Miscellaneous	6.588

v 2

Hardwood 170,129 maunds, estimated, imported on—

Cart-loads	733
Camels	3,589
Bullocks	2,500
Donkeys	73,067
Head-loads	5,905
Miscellaneous	19,906

giving a total outturn of 518,798 cubic feet against 133,899 of the previous year. The results cannot well be compared, as for this year a better estimate has been prepared; taking 25 seers for a cubic foot of hardwood and 15 seers for juniper, whereas in 1891-92 an average of 60 seers was struck all round.

The above estimates include charcoal 2,226 maunds, taken at 4 maunds wood to 1 of charcoal.

BY FREE GRANTS AND RIGHT-HOLDERS.

60. In Form 55, free grazing is given under free grants, and not under right-holders, as no individual rights have been determined either in Gwal or in Thalli.

No wood was given to right-holders in Sibi during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

61. The total receipts for the year were R19,037 against R20,609 of 1891-92. An item of R1,306 is attributed to the Shebo plantation, transferred in 1892-93, so that the decrease in that year is really R2,878, as compared with the previous one. This is probably accounted for by the fact that under the orders of Government, in accordance with the Resolution of the Conference of December 1891, the Commissariat and other Departments do not now buy local wood, but import from Sind. Further, the severe winter, while it enabled the Department to sell off a large stock of firewood, prevented the wood-cutters from bringing in wood for about two months; hence a falling off in the amount of royalty collected.

The expenditure was R55,626 compared with R30,497 of 1891-92. Deducting R22,306, the expenditure on Shebo, the expenditure of the year under report is R2,823 more than in the previous one.

62. Coming to details, the receipts under R. I. *a.* are R112 against R284, which is explained by the fact that pine scantlings are now imported by rail and are found more useful than juniper bullies which are now almost unsaleable.

Sales under I. *b.* are R3,980 against R1,755 of the previous year, as explained above, by the severe winter. Under I. *e.* the increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in 1892-93 of the Shebo revenue. Under II. *e.* there are only R290 against R946 of 1891-92—a result explained by the fact that the department was credited with R615 on account of sale of trees to the Shebo plantation, which, since its transfer to this department, is of course not debited with the cost of plants raised elsewhere by the department.

The heading under which the main revenue of the department is collected is IV. *b.*, on account of royalty on wood from the unclassed forests. This fell from R16,343 in 1891-92 to R12,044, and more than accounts for the whole decrease in 1892-93. This is due, it is believed, to the causes given above, paragraph 61, *viz.*, the purchase of Sind wood by the Commissariat Department and the severe winter. It is only to be expected that this revenue will decrease in the future, as the unclassed forests, which are near enough to supply to Quetta market, become exhausted.

The income under the sub-head of R. V. is so variable from year to year that comparisons are not of any use: other sub-heads show totals differing but little in the two years.

63. Under Expenditure the figures of I. *a* and *b.* are much less than in 1891-92, as there were stocks in depôt which required working off before exploiting more produce.

The cost of royalty collections was shown under II. in 1891-92, and under IV. *b.* in 1892-93, hence the apparent difference under these heads.

More purchases of stock and more work done account for higher totals under VI. *c*, VII. *a.*, *b.*, and *c.*; the chief item being the expenditure of R4,391 on the rest-house at Ziarat.

All the items under VIII. and IX. are less in the latter than in the former year, except VIII. *d.*, under which the Shebo plantation was for the first time charged in 1892-93.

Under B the establishment charges have increased slightly, as is necessary, seeing that the daily increasing work and enlarging area require an increase in the strength of the subordinate establishment.

There is an enhanced expenditure under III. *b.*, owing to the extended tours of the officers who held charge during the year.

On the other hand, there is a decrease of more than R100 under III. *f.*

CHAPTER V.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

64. The Deputy Conservator of Forests made a tour through the Zhob District in the autumn of 1892. The chief points worthy of notice are :—

(1) The pistachio, *Mutica Cabulica* (khanjak) forests in the upper part of the district, such as that in the Babu China Valley, near its junction with the main Zhob Valley at Valtoi, Toi, and elsewhere.

(2) The sudden appearance of the olive a little above Fort Sandeman and its occurrence in pure forests over a large area in the lower part of the district.

(3) The occurrence in the east part of the district of large tracts of *Acacia modesta*, crossing a small range about 25 miles east of Fort Sandeman, which virtually separates the drainage flowing south-east through the Vihowa Pass into the Punjab from that which flows north and west; the olive suddenly ceases and its place is taken by the "phulai" (*Acacia modesta*), which is fouud all through the Musa Khel country down to the Anambar river, at the east end of the Bori Valley. In one place on the summit of the dividing range just mentioned, some box was found, the only place in Baluchistan were it has been discovered.

(4) The juniper is almost unknown in Zhob. It occurs at the west end in small numbers and of stunted growth.

(5) On two ranges—"Ghastoi" or "Speraghar"—about 30 miles north-west of Fort Sandeman, and "Shinghar," about the same distance to the north-east, an abundant growth of *Pinus Gerardiana*, a tree which is said to be carefully protected by the Pathans on account of its edible fruit; nevertheless, there is considerable damage by fire; the former named forest is poorer than the latter, which fact is probably accounted for by the position of the hills. Ghastoi, rising to 8,000 feet, is isolated, and has only lower hills near it; whereas Shingarh rises to 9,000 feet and is parallel with, and at no great distance from, the Kaisar Suleiman Takht range which being the highest in that part of the country, over 11,000 feet, catches the rain clouds, and doubtless a portion of the moisture reaches Shingarh.

The valley between the Shingarh and Kaisar Suleiman range is well covered with olive, pistachio and ash occurring with it; indeed, these three trees occur in varying proportions in all the tree-covered parts of the district, between 4,000 feet and 7,000 feet elevation.

65. The mountain, generally known as the Suleiman Takht, is well wooded with what the natives report to be deodar, *Pinus excelsa*, *Pinus Gerardiana*, and some juniper, but this hill was not visited by the Deputy Conservator. It is proposed to extend the provisions of Chapter III of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law to the Zhob District, and so provide for the protection of the olive forests near Fort Sandeman and others. It was found that the charcoal supplied to the Commissariat was made by setting fire to green olive trees, and picking out any bits of charcoal that might remain in the ashes. This barbarous practice was brought to the notice of the Political Agent, and it is to be hoped better methods are now employed; but this department has hitherto not taken up the protection of any forests in Zhob, and it will probably be better to leave their protection to the Political Agent, with the general help and advice of the Deputy Conservator, until the advent of the railway, or other circumstance, shall open out a market for forest produce.

66. Referring to the general question of extending the State forest area in Baluchistan, it must be remembered that as long as there are any trees outside the State forests, the people will cut those trees, and there is no demand for the produce of the State forests, so that every new forest reserved means an addition to the expenditure for pay of establishment, without any corresponding increase in revenue. The fact, therefore, has to be faced that the department must work at a loss for some years, and that probably the deficits in the immediate future may be greater even than in the past.

67. It is probable that the juniper has been overrated, and too high an estimate formed both of its present and future value. The juniper is not a good firewood, as it burns too

fast and does not retain heat; the charcoal is also poor. As a building timber it is very unsatisfactory; knots and holes ruin even logs, that outwardly appear sound. The value of the tree lies chiefly in its covering the ground and forming humus, which will prepare the way for more useful trees.

The policy to be pursued now is to protect strictly: the shrub jungle increases rapidly under conservancy; many of the bushes yield a good fuel, and when the ground has become fairly covered with shrubs, it will be possible to establish and advance growth of some better forest tree than juniper, and eventually to cut out the brushwood, which will yeild a good revenue. Whether juniper, grown under better conditions of protection from man and beast, of improved soil, and aided by a thick undergrowth of shrubs, will prove a more valuable timber than it is at present, is a question which cannot be settled for sometime; probably it will improve, for selected pieces of mature wood are heavy, strong and durable. The substitution of good hard wood trees for juniper is, however, the object to be kept in view. The indigenous pistachio and fraxinus must be encouraged; and the introduction of *Robinia pseudoacacia* on a large scale, seems to offer the best hope and success with non-indigenous species.

68. Mr. Elliott was in charge of the Division from the beginning of the year to 23rd February 1893, when he was transferred temporarily to the Punjab. Mr. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator, had charge from 24th February to 31st May 1893. Mr. Elliott resumed charge on 1st June and held it for the rest of the year.

69. The postponement of the improved scale of establishment tells heavily against the work of the Department. Till trained foresters and rangers can be obtained, it is sheer waste to undertake any reboisement work on a large scale.

At Shebo, Forester Natha Singh was found unfit for the position, and was provided with an appointment under the Political Agent. He was succeeded by an Overseer lent by the Commissariat Department. This man, however, turned out to be utterly untrustworthy, and was dismissed. In the end of June 1893, a student who was unsuccessful at the last Rangers' examination at the Imperial Forest School, was appointed to the charge of the plantation and has so far done well.

Topan Dass, Forester, Quetta range, was granted one-and-a-half months' privilege leave. Jashan Mall, officiating Forester, Sibi range, was confirmed and promoted from R17 to R25, with effect from 1st February 1893: six guards were dismissed or resigned.

The office establishment required strengthening. The clerk has worked well, and it is hoped that the re-organisation scheme may soon be sanctioned As compared with that of other clerks in Baluchistan, the present pay is low, and there is no provision for periodical increments or other promotion. These remarks apply equally to the munshi's appointment.

70. The Deputy Conservator was without a house for two months, that which had been always the forest house having been allotted to an officer of the Postal Department, who required a small house at a low rent. After eight months the Deputy Conversator had to move out of the house temporarily given him, which was required for the Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. Another house was subsequently made over to the Deputy Conservator, but even this is not to be considered the permanent forest house, as at any time it may be required for some other officer.

These constant moves are most detrimental to work, and are the ruin of office arrangements, to say nothing of the expense and inconvenience to the officer concerned. Therefore, as the Public Works Department is not able to allot a house permanently to the Forest Officer, and there are no private houses available, it will be necessary, to prevent a recurrence of difficulties of this sort, to build a house in Quetta out of the Forest Department funds. A good house would always rent well, so that, from a financial point of view, the outlay is a profitable one, if at any time the house should not be required for the Forest Officer.

71. The rules to regulate shooting in State forests, noticed in the Report of 1891-92, were submitted to the Government of India, but sanction was not received during the year under report.

The winter was excessively severe, there being snow in Quetta continually during January and February 1893. The rain and snow produced a plentiful crop of seedlings and of grass, but the drought of the following hot weather did away with most of the good results. At the Shebo Observatory not a drop of rain has been registered since 16th April last up to the end of September 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX I.

Measurement of Juniper trees at Ziarat.

No.	September 2, 1890.		September 12, 1891.		September 2, 1892.		Remarks.
	Height.	Girth.	Height.	Girth.	Height.	Girth.	
1	14′ 9″	0′ 11½″	15′ 7″	0′ 11½″	16′ 0″	1′ 0″	In enclosure on east side of road from Mangi to Ziarat.
2	4′ 0″	0′ 4″	4′ 5″	0′ 4½″	5′ 2″	0′ 6″	
3	31′ 0″	2′ 5″	31′ 2½″	2′ 4½″	32′ 0″	2′ 5″	
4	25′ 6″	2′ 3¾″	25′ 11½″	2′ 3″	26′ 0″	2′ 4″	
5	3′ 3″	0′ 4″	3′ 5½″	0′ 3¾″	5′ 7″	0′ 4″	
6	8′ 0″	0′ 3″	8′ 4″	0′ 3″	9′ 7″	0′ 4″	
7	9′ 10″	0′ 6½″	10′ 6″	0′ 7″	11′ 10″	0′ 9″	
8	2′ 7″	0′ 2½″	...	...	2′ 8″	...	
9	5′ 5¼″	0′ 1¾″	5′ 10½″	0′ 2¼″	6′ 7″	0′ 3″	
10	...	...	...	...	21′ 3″	2′ 1″	
11	...	...	...	...	15′ 8″	1′ 9¼″	
12	...	...	...	...	10′ 10″	0′ 7¾″	
13	...	...	...	...	5′ 3¼″	0′ 4¼″	
14	...	...	...	...	12′ 3″	1′ 4″	
15	...	...	...	...	20′ 9″	1′ 1⅛″	
16	...	...	...	...	12′ 4″	0′ 7¼″	
17	...	...	...	...	20′ 2½″	1′ 5¾″	
18	...	...	...	...	51′ 5″	5′ 2″	
19	...	...	...	...	13′ 7″	0′ 11¼″	
20	...	...	...	...	30′ 7½″	2′ 6½″	
1	6′ 6½″	0′ 3″	6′ 10″	0′ 3⅞″	7′ 4½″	0′ 4½″	In side wall above water channel at Ziarat.
2	13′ 3″	0′ 10¾″	13′ 3″	0′ 10¾″	14′ 1½″	0′ 11½″	
3	6′ 7″	0′ 2½″	6′ 7″	0 2½″	7′ 0″	0′ 3″	
4	21′ 1″	1′ 7″	21′ 11″	1′ 7″	21′ 9″	1′ 8″	

APPENDIX II.

Rainfall recorded at Shirinao.

Name of month.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Remarks.
April	1·410	0·650	0·51	In April 1893, 0·93 inch fell, and after that none fell up to the end of September 1893.
May	...	0·800	0·05	
June	...	...	...	
July	...	...	...	
August	·190	...	1·47	
September	...	...	...	
October	...	0·025	...	
November	4·260	...	0·35	
December	4·100	0·220	4·97	
January	3·800	0·890	3·94	
February	4·740	1·670	4·96	
March	1·075	1·070	0·90	
TOTAL	19·575	5·325	17·15	

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 46.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forest, 1892-93.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1892. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1892. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred to other heads. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1893. Acres.	Area on 1st March 1893. Equivalent in square miles.	Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Baluchistan	Sibi.	Thal Chotiali District, Sibi Tehsil.	Dehpal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1,687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
			Thalli	...	...	16,180	...	16,180	25	As per Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3643, dated 25th June 1893.	
	Quetta.	Quetta District and Tehsil	Dhobi Ghât	10¾	...	...	...	10¾	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun, North	5,760	9	..	...	5,760	9		
			Zarghun, Central	13,520	21	...	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	5,440	8½	...	...	5,440	8½		
		Pishin District and Tehsil	Popalzai	1,516	2	...	...	1,516	2		
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Shebo reserve	3,300	5	...	618	2,682	4	Four hundred and fifty-seven acres disforested, as per Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 3525, dated 7th July 1893. One hundred and sixty-one acres on account of rectification of the areas according to survey.	
	Ziarat.	Thal Chotiali District, Boli Tehsil.	Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
		Thal Chotiali District, Sharigh Tehsil.	Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
			Wam Kach	2,320	4	...	...	2,320	4		
			Zargat	2,760	4	...	...	2,760	4		
			Pil	1,280	2	...	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	2,520	4	...	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	2,160	3½	...	...	2,160	3½		
			TOTAL	52,524¾	82	16,180	618	68,086¾	106		

QUETTA;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 48.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1892-93.

Division.	Length of boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of boundaries not demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of boundaries at the close of the year.	Expenditure on Demarcation during the year.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
Quetta Range	2·61	9·38	23·06	35·05	3·16	31·68	69·89	15	25	
Ziarat Range .	...	...	68·75	68·75	...	...	68·75	...	3	
Sibi Range	...	·05	56·85	56·9	...	13·0	69·90	...	1	
TOTAL .	2·61	9·43	148·66	160·70	3·16	44·68	208·54	15	29	

N.B.—Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits or sub-divisions, such as blocks, compartments, coupes.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 51.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Communications and Buildings during 1892-93.

DIVISION.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					Total expenditure on new work.	REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.					Total expenditure on repairs.	REMARKS.
	BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.				BUILDINGS.		ROADS AND PATHS.				
	Description of buildings.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or path and object the same.	Length of road or path.	Expenditure incurred.		Nature of repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		R		Feet	R	R		R		Feet.	R	R	
	Chauki for royalty munshi at Chaman.	122	Road to Hazar Ganj Forest.	1,184	23		Repairing choukat of Sibi Depôt Office.	4	Repairing old roads in Central Zarghun.	25,800	256		
							Additions and alterations to Sibi Depôt Office.	371	Repairing old roads in North Zarghun.	4,450	84		
	Rest-house at Ziarat.	4,391	Roads in Uchak Berg	840	56		Repairing Ziarat rest-house	3	Repairing roads in Zhob District.	...	11		
							Re-roofing and plastering guard's hut in North Zarghun.	12	Repairing roads in Wam Tangi forest.	...	45		
	Huts in Quetta Depôt	41	Roads in North Zarghun.	19,272	551		Plastering with gobri mali's hut in Dhubi Ghât	4					
							Plastering with gobri mali's hut in Quetta nursery.	6					
	Bullock-shed at Shebo	210					Plastering with gobri guard's hut in Zangi Lora.	12					
							Plastering with gobri and whitewashing Quetta Depôt Office	12					
	TOTAL .	4,764	TOTAL .	...	630	5,394	TOTAL .	424	TOTAL		396	820	

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during 1892-93.

Forest Division.		Cases pending from 1891-92.	New Cases of the Year. Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total Cases.	Disposed of during the year. Convictions. Cases.	Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Persons.	Total. Cases.	Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
Quetta Range	A	...	...	41	...	1	42	42	40	43	2	2	42	45	...	
	B	...	2	267	13	...	282	282	281	302	...	...	281	302	1	
	C	...	1	3	...	3	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sibi Range	A	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	9	...	...	2	9	...	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	
	C	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat Range	A	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	
	B	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	
	C	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	A	...	...	44	1	2	47	47	44	54	3	3	47	57	...	
	B	...	2	267	39	...	308	308	307	331	...	...	307	331	1	
	C	...	4	4	...	3	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

QUETTA;
The 1st October 1893.

N.B.—A—means cases taken into Court,
B—means cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.
C—means undetected cases.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area closed and open to Grazing during 1892-93.

DIVISION.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.
	CLOSED TO ALL ANIMALS.		CLOSED TO BROWSERS (CAMELS, GOATS OR SHEEP).		OPEN TO ALL ANIMALS.	Total area.	
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sibi Range	7,197	4,065	5,862	...	10,780	22,042	
Quetta Range	28,395½	1,536¼	27,455¾	1,516	1,920	31,851¾	
Ziarat Range	14,193	...	14,193	...	...	14,193	
TOTAL	49,785½	5,601¼	47,510¾	1,516	12 700	68,086¾	

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Return of Grazing in the State Forests during 1892-93.

Division.	Grazing on payment. Number of animals. At full rates. Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Fees received.	At privileged rates. Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Fees received. Actual.	Value at full rates.	Grazing free. Number of animals. By right under Settlement. Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	During pleasure of Government or otherwise than under Settlement. Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other animals.	Value of fees at full rates.	Total value of fees at full rates.	Grand total of value at full rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						R						R	R						R		Free Grants				R	R	R
Quetta	...	714	5,334	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	839	...	10	815	...	...
Sibi	314	1,249	...		...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ziarat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	314	1,963	5,334	...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	839	..	10	815	...	...

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

FORM No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Plantations, 1892-93.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres, On 1st April 1892.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1893.	Receipts of the year.	Charges of the year.	Remarks.
						R	R	
	REGULAR PLANTATIONS.							
Sibi	Bakra	1	...	...	1	...	3	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	$10\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	186	433	
"	Zangi Lora	40	...	...	40	267	681	
"	Shebo	1,676	1,007	...	2,683	1,306	24,172	
Sibi	Sirkari Nala	5	...	...	5	...	...	
	TOTAL	$1,732\frac{3}{4}$	1,007	...	$2,739\frac{3}{4}$	1,759	25,289	
	CULTURAL OPERATIONS.							
Sibi	Dehpal	...	...	...	...	...	26	
"	Sibi Depôt	2	...	...	2	...	166	
"	Abdulla Kheli	...	...	...	...	...	3	
"	Gulu Forest	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Quetta	Nursery	3	...	...	3	282	498	
"	Gwal	1	...	...	1	...	43	
"	Zarghun	1	...	...	1	...	...	
"	Hazar Ganj	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Ziarat	Zarghat	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	3	
"	Chanter	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	2	
"	Pil	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	3	
"	Shaidan	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	2	
"	Wam Tangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	
"	Talerai nursery	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	60	
	TOTAL	$11\frac{1}{6}$	...	...	$11\frac{1}{6}$	282	835	

QUETTA;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division

FORM No. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1892-93 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the rough; Logs.					Timber in the rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Goverment.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
I.—Reserved Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,989	...	...	2,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102	8,927	4,866	...	...	13,793	16,239
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	355	1,989	...	...	2,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	102	8,927	4,866	...	...	13,793	16,239
II.—Protected Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
III.—Unclassed Forests.																										
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	...	...	2,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,18,798	...	...	5,18,798	5,20,933
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	...	...	2,135	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	5,18,798	...	...	5,18,798	5,20 933
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	355	4,124	...	...	4,479	...	...	...				103	...	...	102	8,927	5,23,664	...	...	5,32,591	5,37,172

Charcoal should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

FORM No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION

Outturn of Minor Forest-Produce during the year 1892-93.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilized.										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free Grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R		R		R		R		R	
BALUCHISTAN	Grass-cutting (lease)	...	..	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grazing	...	...	7,611	737	854	815	...	...	...	...	
	Illicit grazing	...	...	1,020	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Head-load, etc.	...	...	101	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Green grass and lucerne	...	...	277	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dried lucerne and hay	144¼	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanasar	...	...	5 B. load.	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	Khar (sajji)	...	...	13 mds.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fruits, flowers, and vegetables	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fruits, and other trees	...	...	2,013	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wheat	320	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Barley	11¼	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhoosa	3—24	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oats	3¼ mds	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mustard seeds	...	...	Crop	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ice	...	...	91 D. load	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tilu fruits	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhand bushes	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	1,289	...	1,487	854	815	...	...	...	...	

Remarks.

The following items of miscellaneous produce did not appear in Forms 6, 9 and 11, and are therefore given separately here.

Grain and fodder grown on the Sh=bo plantations :—

	Mds.	seers.
Barley	416	3
Oats	21	36
Wheat	45	6
Bhoosa	756	30
Oat-bhoosa	20	16
Maize fodder	60	0
Jowari fodder	1,487	0
Lucerne, green	1,700	21
Hay	136	0
Grass, green	551	7

Of which, 50 maunds barley was sold, and 6 maunds 10 seers wheat, 135 maunds 20 seers, jowari fodder, 1,236 maunds 14 seers lucerne, green, 329 maunds 2 seers, grass, green, were lost in dryage, etc. ; 55 maunds 7 seers maize fodder, 386 maunds 7 seers dry lucerne, and 358 maunds 5 seers, hay, issued to the Commissariat Department ; 30 maunds barley, 19 maunds 6 seers oats, 14 maunds 13 seers wheat sown on the plantation and the rest fed to Government bullocks, except a small balance in hand.

FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1892-93.

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Total of each head. Quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
		Mds. Srs.			Mds. Srs.	
Balance at Commencement of Year.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	922 0	1,475			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	5,512 0	13,679			
Poplar bullies	4	...	8			
Willow „	39	...	78			
Juniper „	253	...	506			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	601	...	1,202	897	6,434 0	16,948
Received from the Forests in Depôt.						
Sibi—						
Jhand bullies	86	...	172			
Kikar „	85	...	170			
Hay	...	45 0	...			
Firewood	...	5,569 0	8,910			
Ziarat—						
Juniper bullies	44	...	88			
Shebo—						
Wheat	...	320 0	...			
Quetta—						
Poplar bullies	12	...	12			
Almond „	1	...	1			
Firewood	...	8 0	21			
Bhoosa	...	3 24				
Barley	...	11 16				
Dried lucerne	...	32 20				
Oats	...	3 20				
Hay	...	88 9		228	6,081 9	9,374
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,125	12,515 9	26,322

Particulars.	No.	Quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No.	Total of each head. Quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
		Mds. Srs.			Mds. Srs.	
Removed by Purchasers from Depôts.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	4,485 0	7,176			
Jhand bullies	72	...	144			
Kikar „	85	...	170			
Hay	...	24 0	...			
Shebo—						
Wheat	...	320 0	...			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	57	...	114			
Quetta—						
Poplar bullies	11	...	15			
Willow „	38	...	76			
Firewood	...	4,497 0	11,150			
Dried lucerne	...	32 20	...			
Hay	...	88 9	...			
Juniper bullies	21	...	42			
Bhoosa	...	3 24	...			
Oats	...	3 20	...			
Barley	...	11 16	...	284	9,465 9	18,887
Used by the Department.						
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	15 0	40			
Juniper bullies	4	...	8			
Willow „	1	...	2			
Chaman—						
Juniper bullies	139	...	278	144	15 0	328
Lost by Drayage.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	364 0	582			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	167 0	267	...	531 0	849
Balance at Close of the Year.						
Sibi—						
Firewood	...	1,642 0	2,627			
Hay	...	21 0	...			
Jhand and Kundi bullies	14	...	28			
Quetta—						
Firewood	...	841 0	2,243			
Juniper bullies	228	...	456			
Poplar „	5	...	5			
Almond „	1	...	1			
Chaman and Ziarat—						
Juniper bullies	449	...	898	697	2,504 0	6,258
Grand Total	...	...	...	1,125	12,515 9	26,322

FORM No. 60.

FOREST DEPTRTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1892-93.

Description of Timber and other produce.	On hand at commencement of the year. No.	C. ft.	Value.	On hand at close of the year. No.	C. ft.	Value.	Difference in Value. In favour of the year.	Against the year.	Remarks.
			R			R			
Timber—									
Juniper bullies	...	...	...	677	1,354	338			
Poplar "	...	...	...	5	5	1			
Willow "	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Almond "	...	...	...	1	1	...			
Jhand and Kandi bullies	...	...	...	14	28	2			
	...	...	...	697	1,388	341			
Firewood and other produce—									
	Mds.			Mds.					
Firewood	6,434	...	2,752	2,483	...	881			
Hay	...	...	...	21	...	5			
	6,434	...	2,752	2,504	...	886			
GRAND TOTAL	6,434	...	2,752	No. 697 Mds. 2,504	1,388	1,227	...	1,525	

FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1892-93.*

RECEIPTS.

	R	a.	p.
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.—			
(*a*) Timber	122	0	0
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	4,255	0	0
(*c*) Bamboos	...		
(*d*) Sandalwood	...		
(*e*) Grass and other minor produce	1,289	0	0
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—			
(*a*) Timber	94	0	0
(*b*) Firewood and charcoal	185	0	0
(*c*) Bamboos	...		
(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass	986	0	0
(*e*) Other minor produce	501	0	0
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	...		
IV.—REVENUE FROM FOREST NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—			
(*a*) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...		
(*b*) Revenue from shared and private forests	14,673	0	0
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—			
(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	10	0	0
(*b*) Refunds	...		
(*c*) Other sources	400	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	22,515	0	0

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1892-93.*

A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.

	R a. p.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency—	
(a) Timber	136 0 0
(b) Firewood and charcoal	1,010 0 0
(c) Bamboos	...
(d) Sandalwood	...
(e) Grass and other minor produce	157 1 0
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers	11 0 0
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce	...
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—	
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...
(b) Revenue from shared and private forests	2,321 0 0
V.—Rent of Leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government—	
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools, and Plant—	
(a) Purchase of Cattle	...
(b) Feed and keep of cattle	14 0 0
(c) Purchase of stores, tools, and plant	566 0 0
VII.—Communications and Buildings—	
(a) Roads and bridges	1,027 0 0
(b) Buildings	5,187 0 0
(c) Other works	255 0 0
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of Forests—	
(a) Demarcation	61 0 0
(b) Compensation for land and rights	...
(c) Surveys	1 0 0
(d) Working-plans	...
(e) Sowing and planting	26,124 0 0
(f) Protection from fire	...
(g) Other work	...
IX.—Miscellaneous—	
(a) Refunds	3 0 0
(b) Law charges	...
(c) Other charges	9 0 0
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	36,912 0 0

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

	R a. p.
I.—Salaries—	
(a) Conservators	...
(b) Superior officers	13,595 0 0
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	6,326 0 0
(d) Office establishments	1,258 0 0
(e) Deputation and special allowances	1,837 0 0
II.—Travelling Allowances—	
(a) Conservators	...
(b) Superior officers	2,317 0 0
(c) Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	697 0 0
(d) Office establishments	386 0 0
III.—Contingencies—	
(a) Stationery	78 0 0
(b) Carriage of tents and records	435 0 0
(c) Rents, rates, and taxes	...
(d) Pay of police guards	...
(e) Official postage	197 0 0
(f) Sundries	698 0 0
Total B.—Establishments	27,824 0 0
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	64,736 0 0

Calcutta;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account Current for the Forest year 1892-93.

Dr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
To CASH BALANCE	...	75 12 9
" VIII.—Assessed Taxes—		
Income Tax—Deductions from salaries	...	410 13 9
" REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 61	...	22,515 6 6
" Service Funds—		
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	...	...
" Additional, Bengal	...	...
Military Fund—Bengal	...	...
" " Madras	...	...
" Orphan Fund—Bengal	...	...
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	195 14 3	...
General Family Pension Fund	...	...
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	...
		195 14 3
" DEPOSITS	...	...
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Forest cheques drawn	54,064 1 3	...
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...
		54,064 1 3
" Advances recoverable	...	43,634 9 9
" Suspense	...	783 4 10
" Account Current (other Governments)—		
Remittances from Government of Punjab	...	1,064 2 3
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department, Military Works	20 15 6	...
" " " State Railway, North-Western State Railway.	32 4 0	...
Military Department, Bengal	11,860 1 11	...
Civil Department—		
Jail	...	...
Mathematical Instrument Department	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	11,913 5 5
TOTAL	...	1,34,657 6 9

Cr.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
BY EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY FORM No. 61	...	64,736 4 0
	...	...
" Deposits		
" Forest Cash Remittances—Local—		
Remittances to Treasuries	22,237 0 2	...
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...
		22,237 0 2
" Advances Recoverable	...	45,673 10 11
" Suspense	...	783 4 10
" Account Current (other Governments)—		
Remittances to the Government of Punjab	...	910 1 10
" Inter-Departmental Transfers—		
Public Works Department, Military Works	250 0 0	...
Military Department, Bengal	67 1 0	...
Civil Department	...	...
		317 1 0
Cash Balance	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,34,657 6 9

CALCUTTA;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 64.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1892-93.

DIVISION.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan . . .	...	43,634 9 9	43,634 9 9	187 3 4	45,673 10 11	45,860 14 3	2,226 4 6	...	
TOTAL .	...	43,634 9 9	43,634 9 9	187 3 4	45,673 10 11	45,860 14 3	2,226 4 6	...	

CALCUTTA ;
The 7th September 1893.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller General (Forests).

FORM No. 65.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial Results of the Forest year 1892-93.

DIVISION.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		REMARKS
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Baluchistan	5,666	1,702	16,849	16,072	46,962	22,515	64,736	
TOTAL .	5,666	1,702	16,849	16,072	46,962	22,515	64,736	

QUETTA ;
The 1st October 1893.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

No. 546-E., dated 12th March 1894.

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6320, dated the 18th November last, forwarding the Report on Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1892-93, together with a copy of your orders reviewing it, and to communicate the following remarks and instructions.

2. The Report relates to the period of 15 months which ended on the 30th June 1893. The only tract added during this period to the previously existing extent (82 square miles) of State forests was the Thalli reserve, with an area of 25 square miles, and at the close of the year the recorded area of forests of this class was 106 square miles. Owing to a misapprehension of your remarks concerning the Zarghun forest, contained in paragraph 2 of your orders on the Report for 1891-92, it was said, in the letter from this Department, No. 2273, dated 19th December 1892, that the tract had already been declared a State forest. It would appear that the Zarghun forest was inspected jointly by the Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali and the Deputy Conservator in October 1891, and that the question of its reservation has until recently been under discussion, the result arrived at by the Revenue Commissioner being that it is not at present worth reserving for the reasons stated in your orders on the Report now under consideration. This conclusion might perhaps have been arrived at earlier; but it is noticed that you propose giving the question further consideration before final orders are passed.

3. Proposals for the reservation of various other forests were under consideration during the year, and the Mari Chak tract was formally constituted a State forest after its close. No progress, however, has been made in the reservation of the Ziarat forests. The papers forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment tend to show* that, on the whole, the advance made in the constitution of permanent forest estates has been slow. I am to request that in the Report for the current year this subject may be comprehensively discussed, and that the extent and position of existing State forests, as well as of other areas which may be deemed suitable for reservation, be indicated on a map.

* The Report does not contain the prescribed tabular statement of progress made in Forest Settlements.

4. Some forest fires of little importance took place, but no special steps for the efficient protection of the forests from fire are considered necessary. The number of breaches of the forest rules, prosecuted in Court or compounded, was 354, or more than double that of the previous year. The number of cases tried by Magistrates (47) and of those compounded (307) were respectively two-thirds less and sixteen times greater than the figures of the previous return. These differences are inadequately explained by the Deputy Conservator. The large increase, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, in the number of animals impounded, as well as of those from whose owners compensation was accepted for illegal grazing, has been commented upon; but the Report should have indicated whether both of these measures for the protection of the forests have been enforced in respect of the same animals, and, if so, to what extent. It is satisfactory that very little damage to the reserved forests was occasioned during the year, and that the recently introduced protective rules affect but little the people of the country.

5. The Government of India are glad to learn that the improvement of tree-growth resulting from the closure of the State forests continues. The propagation and distribution of non-indigenous and indigenous trees, as well as other measures for the improvement of the forests, were carried out as in previous year. In the Shebo area practically no planting was done. The Deputy Conservator's detailed account of this plantation should be supplemented in the Report for the current year by information regarding the past cost of the work and the probable future financial result. Since its inception in 1888-89, R81,600 have, it is believed, been expended on the project.

6. The financial results show a slight decline in receipts and a considerable increase in charges, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The former is ascribed to the severe winter and to the purchase of fuel by the Commissariat Department in Sind instead of in the local market, which reduced the royalty obtained on produce removed from the unclassed forests. The reasons for the decline in revenue are, however, not altogether apparent, since the Report shows that nearly four times as much fuel was removed from the forests by purchasers in the period of 15 months under review as during the preceding 12 months. The increased expenditure is on account of the Shebo plantation which was transferred during the year from the Military to the Forest Department.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1892-93 . . .	19,037	55,626	36,589
1891-92 . . .	20,609	30,497	9,888
Difference in 1892-93	—1,572	+25,129	+26,701
Average for the 5 years ending 1891-92.	13,992	22,331	8,339

APPENDIX IX.

Annual Report by the Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, for the year 1893.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dispensaries.—The following is a list of the Civil, Railway, and Public Works Department Dispensaries in Baluchistan, those marked thus* are new :—

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary.	
1	Quetta Civil Dispensary	Quetta-Pishin Agency.
2	Pishin ditto	
3	New Chaman ditto	
4	Gulistan ditto	
5	Sibi ditto	Thal Chotiali Agency.
6	Loralai ditto	
7	Thal Chotiali ditto	
8	Shahrig ditto	
9*	Barkhan ditto	
10	Fort Sandeman ditto	Zhob Agency.
11*	Hindubagh ditto	
12*	Killa Saifulla ditto	
13*	Musa Khel ditto	
14	Kalat ditto	
15	Las Beyla ditto.	
16	Khost Colliery Works Dispensary.	North-Western Railway.
17	Shahrig Railway Dispensary.	
18	Mudgorge Engineering Works Dispensary.	
19	Bostan Railway Dispensary.	
20*	Salabagh Dispensary.	
21	Hirok ditto	Mushkaff Bolan Railway Dispensaries.
22	Mach ditto	
23*	Panir ditto	
24*	Mushkaff ditto	
25	Civil Works ditto	Zhob Division.

New Dispensaries.—As mentioned in last year's report, four new dispensaries had been sanctioned in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 31, dated 8th January 1892, to be established at Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Musa Khel and Barkhan. Government had no hospital assistants to spare for the purpose of taking charge of these dispensaries, and, consequently, I applied to the different schools, Inspectors General of Provinces, the Principal Medical Officer in Sind and to several Civil Surgeons to help me to secure qualified temporary men to take up the new charges. After a good deal of delay and correspondence, and with the help of the officers to whom I applied, I eventually entertained the three following temporary hospital assistants : —Ballu Lall, Munshi Ram, and Muhammad Din. Ballu Lall was put in subordinate charge of the Fort Sandeman Dispensary for a short time, and was then sent to open the new dispensary at Barkhan on the 12th March 1893. He seems to be working satisfactorily and is sufficiently well qualified. Munshi Ram was sent to open the new dispensary at Musa Khel on the 3rd July 1893. He obtained his medical training at the Lahore College and holds a certificate of qualification. He knows English and seems to be working efficiently. Mahammad Din was first in temporary charge of the Fort Sandeman Dispensary and was afterwards sent to open the new dispensary at Saifulla Killa on the 10th October 1893· He is a pensioned hospital assistant ; he is too old for the work now, and he ought to be replaced as soon as a better man can be found for the post. The fact is that these appointments are not popular and not sought after at present. Perhaps when the country is better known, they will be more appreciated.

The Hindubagh Dispensary was opened on the 3rd December by Hospital Assistant Abdul Rahman of the Imperial List, Bengal, transferred from the Chaman Civil Dispensary. Besides the above permanent new dispensaries, a temporary dispensary was opend at Panir in the spring under Assistant Surgeon Asutosh Law, and a similar dispensary at Mushkaff in the autumn under Hospital Assistant Imam Din. These two last named dispensaries belong to the Muskhaff-Bolan Railway.

A travelling hospital assistant with his head-quarters at Shelabagh was appointed on the 5th November 1893, for permanent charge of the line of Railway between Chaman and Bostan.

Attendance of patients.—The aggregate number of patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 141,271 as against 122,758 in 1892, and 112,809 in 1891. The Mushkaff Bolan Railway works contribute largely to the number of patients treated at the Quetta, Sibi and other dispensaries on the line of route taken by the workmen on their way to and from the works. Next year when the new civil dispensaries have had a fair start, there ought to be a still further increase of patients.

General health.—Owing to the general heavy snow and rainfall, and to the excessive cold, acute chest affections were very prevalent during the first three months of the year, and there were many deaths therefrom. The spring was mild and healthy. The summer and autumn were temperate, with a small rainfall but malarial fever was very common, severe and general, owing, chiefly, I believe, to the heavy rainfall of the preceding winter. The months of November and December were dry and healthy.

Fever.—Malarial fever of the ordinary type was certainly the commonst complaint; was *excessively* prevalent in the summer and autumn, and no doubt accounted for a large mortality. None of the pernicious varieties of fever were noticed.

Scurvy.—Scurvey was as common and general as ever and complicated other diseases. It was very prevalent among the workmen employed on the railways and roads. Special arrangements for the supply of fresh vegetables or lime-juice are necessary on all large Government works in Baluchistan. The amount of suffering, pauperism, and inefficiency occasioned by scurvy every year is enormous.

Cholera.—There was no cholera. Fortunately the year was not a cholera year, for if it had been, the Mushkaff Bolan Railway would, in all probability, have been the scene of a serious outbreak of the disease, owing to bad arrangements for the supply of drinking water on the two lower divisions of the line. The fact that an outbreak of cholera among a collection of workmen, such as that in the Mushkaff Bolan Railway, who have travelled long distances from their homes for employment, is a far more serious matter than a similar outbreak occurring among a resident community, should never be overlooked. In the former case the men dispersed to their homes and spread the disease wherever they go, in the latter case there is no dispersion and the disease is not carried to a distance. Hence, the standard of sanitation to be maintained on all large public works is a matter of the greatest importance and public interest, and ought not to be left to the discretion of any one man, who may have no knowledge of, or take no intrest in, the subject.

On my way from Karachi to Las Bela the other day, I had occasion to travel by road to Sonmiáni and I was struck with the large numbers of Hindu pilgrims I met travelling by this road on their way to and from the Hindu shrine at Hinglaj—a place near the coast, about 100 miles west of Karachi. I am told that thousands of Hindu pilgrims from Hindustan visit this shrine every year, and that the pilgrimage is made at all seasons of the year. Severe visitations of cholera are not infrequent in Southern Baluchistan, and as they, as a rule, spread from the line of this road, which, for 60 miles is the chief kafla road between Karachi and Las Bela, I think it very likely that they are often occasioned by the pilgrims who import the disease direct from their homes. The water-supply on this road is very scarce, and the same little wells and pools are visited almost daily by hundreds of pilgrims as well as by the people of the country. Under these conditions it is clear that cholera might very easily be imported direct from Hindustan, and it would be well if measures were now taken to prevent it from spreading by regulating the pilgrim traffic along this route, and chefly by improving the water-supply and securing it from infection

Health of the Zhob Levy Corps.—In the course of my visit to Zhob, in December last, I inspected the detachments of the Zhob Levy Corps stationed at Musakhel, Fort Sandeman, Saifulla Killa and Hindubagh. On the whole, they are a well developed and serviceable looking body of men. A very large number of them, however, were scorbutic and about 15 per cent. of them had enlarged spleens. The detachment at Musa Khel was the least healthy. I would suggest the issue of a ration of lime-juice to men posted at out-stations where vegetables are not procurable, and that wherever vegetables can be procured, the men should, be required to eat sufficiently of them. A good supply of quinine ought also to be issued at stations where there is not a Civil Dispensary.

Small-pox and vaccination.—There were a few cases of small-pox in the Gulistan District, among the miners at Khost, the workmen on the Mushkaff Bolan Railway, and at Sibi and Shahrig; but there was no general outbreak of the disease. The disease was introduced at Gulistan from the Kandahar direction. The fact that the disease did not spread into a general and fatal outbreak speaks well for the state of protection that has been attained by vaccination in the last ten years. Ten years ago fatal outbreaks of small-pox were frequent

in these districts: now they do not occur. Vaccinators were sent wherever small-pox appeared, and, as a rule, the people gave every encouragement and assistance in their power to the vaccinators.

There are three permanent vaccinators at work in Baluchistan, two for the Quetta and Thal Chotiali Districts and one for Zhob. The total number of successful vaccine operations performed by these men in the course of the year was 5,012.

The vaccination of the non-military residents in the Quetta Cantonment is performed at the Civil Dispensary under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

Sanitation.—For remarks on sanitation and inspections, see the reports of the different dispensaries herewith attached.

The following meteorological table explains itself:—

Name of month.	Average Minimum.	Average Maximum.	Total Rainfall.	Direction of Wind.
1893.				
January	27·10	47·46	3·76	W. N.-W.
February	23·41	39·5	7·51	S. S.-E.
March	38·28	61·28	0·75	W. N.-W
April	30·07	75·94	1·52	N.M.
May	55·42	82·9	0	W. N.-W.
June	61·13	94·04	0	Calm.
July	63·09	90·07	0·04	W. N.-W.
August	57·32	88·98	0	Ditto
September	50·4	86·84	0	Ditto
October	34·48	73·72	0	Ditto.
November	29·47	64·83	0	Ditto.
December	32·20	60·66	0·50	Calm.
Total			14·08	

J. C. FULLERTON, *M.B., Surgeon-Major,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan.

QUETTA;
The 10th April 1894.

APPENDIX X.

Report on the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94.

No. 1242, dated Karachi, the 9th May 1894.

From—L. G. Worth, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

With reference to your letter No. 2563, dated 19th April 1894, I have the honour to forward a brief report upon the operations of the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year 1893-94. It will be most convenient if the report take the form of notes upon the following appendices :—

A.—Statement showing the number of Head, Sub and Branch Offices.
B.—List of Postal lines in operation.
C.—Combined Postal and Telegraph Offices and statistics thereof.
D.—Money Order statistics.
E.—Savings Bank statistics.
F.—Enumeration of articles received for delivery in Baluchistan.
G.—Post Office buildings.

Appendix A.

2. During the year under report six new branch offices were opened and three offices in the "Pat," formerly under the control of the Upper Sind Inspectorate, were transferred to Baluchistan. Four branch offices were closed and two were converted to sub-offices. The total of all classes of offices existing on the 31st March 1894 was 45 against 40 in the previous year.

Appendix B.

3. Mails were conveyed over lines of an aggregate length of 1,092 miles The aggregate length of open lines last year being 913¼ miles. The following figures account for the increase of 178¾ miles :—

	Miles.
New lines opened	82
Transferred from Upper Sind	58
Harnai-Loralai line (Parcel service) of long standing, but hitherto not shewn	55¼
	195¼
Deduct—	
Lines closed	16½
Net increase	178¾

Appendix C.

4. During the year under review the Post Office at Harnai was converted into a combined Post and Telegraph Office. The number of messages passing through combined offices (eleven) in Baluchistan, increased from 28,158 to 33,002, and the telegraphic revenue rose from R15,750-2-0 to R25,176-10-0. I cannot account for this large increase, except by surmise, that it was due to the disturbances at Kalat.

Appendix D.

5. This appendix shows an increase in the money-order work as compared with the figures of the previous year. It will be remembered that there was a heavy decrease in the previous year from various causes, such as cessation of work on the Chaman Railway Extension,

completion of regrading on the Harnai route and temporary cessation of work on the Bolan line. The present year's figures show recovery, though they do not reach the former level. The Sibi Office accounts for three lakhs of the increase:—

	Issues.	Payments.
	R	R
1892-93	26,78,346	5,88,672
1893-94	30,03,057	6,29,481
Increase	3,24,711	40,809

The income from money-order commission during the year has also correspondingly risen from R33,073 to R36,309.

APPENDIX E.

6. This statement shows an increase in the amount of Savings Bank deposits and a slight decrease in withdrawals. The upward tendency of figures is satisfactory, and the more so when it is borne in mind that interest was reduced on the 1st April 1894 from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	R	R
1892-93	4,36,105	3,21,383
1893-94	4,67,190	3,13,387
	+31,085	—7,996

APPENDIX F.

7. This appendix shows a normal increase in the number of articles delivered by the Post Office during the year:—

	Articles delivered.
1892-93	1,972,825
1893-94	2,020,640
Increase	47,815

8. These figures are estimates, not actuals; they are based on actual enumerations taken in February and August annually; the account taken last February was disturbed by the non-receipt of an English mail in many offices during the enumeration period, so that the increase shown is below the real level. The average number of articles delivered daily through the Post Office in Baluchistan during the year is 5,536, as shown below:—

Average Daily Delivery.

Quetta Head Office	2,400
Sibi	573
Sub and Branch Offices	2,563
TOTAL	5,536

This shews a decrease in delivery at Quetta which is more than counterbalanced by an increase in delivery in the districts. The decrease at Quetta is due to interference with estimates by non-receipt of the English mail during the second week of February, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

APPENDIX G.

9. This appendix shows no change in the number of postal buildings (eleven) borne on the books of the Public Works Department. During the year under review additions and alterations at a cost of R46 were effected at Loralai combined office. Sanction was also obtained to an outlay of R42 for a latrine at Loralai, but the work was not, I understand, completed during the financial year 1893-94.

10. On the 17th June 1893 a highway robbery of mails occurred half way between Panir and Sibi, when a runner, named Kapura, was attacked by four robbers who deprived him of the mails. Fortunately there was nothing valuable in the mail which was subsequently recovered the thieves were not traced.

11. On the night of the 10th May the cash box of the Marritangi Post Office was broken open whilst in the Military guard room, and cash and stamps of the value of R322-10-3 were stolen. This Department, however, suffered no loss, as the local Military authorities recovered the stolen money and restored it to the Post Office.

12. In November last the Post Office at Barkhan was broken open, and the cash box was rifled. Inquiry was taken up by the Police who traced the offender and recovered the whole amount stolen.

13. On the morning of the 21st November 1893 Kanayalal, village Postman, Mach, while on his round, was attacked by a Pathan who robbed him of the articles in his charge and of the sum of two rupees in postage stamps. The matter was reported to the Political Agent for Police inquiry, but the Pathan is at large and has not been traced. The village postman was wounded, but not seriously, and as he possessed a sword should have rendered a better account of the affair than he did.

14. On the 4th December there was an apparent case of burglary at Shahrig, when a hole was cut in the roof of the Post Office and a sum of R240 in cash was stolen. There are strong grounds for suspicion, however, that there was no burglary, and that the Postal staff stole the money, planning the appearance of a burglary to hide their theft.

15. During the disturbances at Kalat, the Military authorities called for organization of a Field Post Office at excessively short notice; a field office was got ready and maintained in readiness for some time, but was never called out.

A.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1893.				Opened during 1893-94.				Closed during 1893-94.				Existing on 31st March 1894.				Decrease and Increase.			
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.	Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.
2	12	26	40	...	2	9	11	...	...	6	6	2	14	29	45	...	+2	+3	+5

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

B.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railways, mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers, during the official year 1893-94, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1893			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1894			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
ailway	Sibi	Chaman	202	Nuttal	Chaman	260	58	...	Offices in the "Pat," formely attached to Upper Sind, have since been transferred to Baluchistan.
	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	Bostan Junction	Quetta	21	...	...	
	Hirokh	Ditto	32	Hirokh	Ditto	32	...	...	Trolly service.
				Sibi	Mushkaf	12	12	...	Ditto.
			255			325	70	...	
Mail carts	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	...	...	
Horses and camels	Quetta	Kalat	94½	Quetta	Kalat	94½	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	Harnai	Loralai	55¼	...	...	
	Sibi	Rindli	16½			...	...	16½	Converted into trolly and foot service.
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	
	Ditto	Duki	20¼	Ditto	Duki	20¼	...	...	
	Duki	Gambaz	27½	Duki	Gambaz	27½	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	...	...	
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	Ditto	Kingri	33	Ditto	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	Barkhan	Rakhni	30	...	...	
	Gulam Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	Gulam Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	...	...	
				Mushkaf	Panir	14	14	...	Converted to horse-line.
				Panir	Mach	24	24	...	New line.
				Hirokh	Ditto	7	7	...	Converted to horse-line.
				Musakhel	Fort Sandeman	50	50	...	New line.
				Harnai	Loralai	55¼	55¼	...	This is a parcel service, formely omitted by mistake.
			625¼			759	150¼	16½	
Runners and boats	Hirokh	Much	7					7	Line converted into horse-line.
	Sibi	Panir	26					26	Converted into trolly and horse-line.
				Rindli	Mushkaf	8	8	...	Ditto to runners line.
			33			8	8	33	
		Total	913¼			1,092	228¼	49½	

Karachi;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan.

C.

Statistics of combined offices in Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1894.

Names of combined offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.		Remarks.
		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.		Number of messages in transit.		Total.		Inland.	Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	R a.	R a.	
Chaman	1st January 1890	1,946	2	1,761	2	1	...	3,708	4	1,930 15	52 7	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	4,986	3	4,487	1	12	...	9,485	4	6,507 13	61 8	
Harnai	10th April 1893	594	...	750	...	28	...	1,272	...	534 11	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	1,599	...	1,789	...	...	...	3,388	...	4,151 10	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	2,906	2	3,174	4	38	...	6,118	6	3,478 2	62 15	
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	95	...	73	...	467	...	635	...	82 7	...	
Mir Ali Khel	Ditto	450	...	508	...	...	...	958	...	509 0	...	
Shahrig	8th May 1886	419	...	630	...	...	...	1,049	...	447 0	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,272	10	1,386	12	...	...	2,658	22	1,517 13	53 8	
Murgha	1st October 1890	661	...	587	1	1	...	1,249	1	580 11	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	1,091	...	1,252	2	...	...	2,343	2	5,206 2	...	
	Total	16,019	17	16,397	22	547	...	32,963	39	24,946 4	230 6	

Karachi;

The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

D.

Comparative Statement showing the Money Order work done by Post Offices in Baluchistan during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Period.	Quetta and its sub-offices.					Sibi and its sub-offices.					Total.				
	Issued.			Paid.		Issued.			Paid.		Issued			Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.	R a.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a.		R a. p.
1893-94	62,038	15,80,153 6 0	19,315 4	8,869	4,26,892 0 11	34,654	10,98,193 7 8	13,758 6	5,454	1,61,780 9 10	96,692	26,78,346 13 8	33,073 10	14,323	5,88,672 10 9
1893-94	61,261	16,08,759 11 7	19,679 4	9,361	4,39,376 6 6	44,079	13,94,298 0 11	16,630 4	4,631	1,90,105 3 0	105,340	30,03,057 12 6	36,309 8	13,992	6,29,481 9 6

Karachi;

The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

E.

Statement showing Savings Bank transaction in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1892-93.

NAMES OF HEAD OFFICES	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4		5		6
				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	1,575	976	7,374	2,98,229 8 6	3,975	2,40,744 0 10	
Sibi	504	167	2,614	1,37,875 13 5	1,334	80,639 2 1	
	2,079	1,143	9,988	4,36,105 5 11	5,309	3,21,383 2 11	

Statement showing Savings Bank transaction in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices (including Sub-Offices) during the year 1893-94.

NAMES OF HEAD OFFICES	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	REMARKS.
				R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	1,444	901	6,760	3,02,661 8 0	3,619	2,28,434 7 8	
Sibi	671	222	3,316	1,64,528 12 7	1,440	84,953 7 11	
	2,115	1,123	10,076	4,67,190 4 7	5,059	3,13,387 15 7	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

F.

Statement showing number of articles received for delivery during seven days in August and seven days in February 1893-94, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same period in 1892-93.

OFFICES.	Enumeration returns of August 1892 and February 1893.	Enumeration returns of August 1893 and February 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Quetta head office	36,144	33,603	...	2,541	
Sibi head office	7,658	8,024	366	...	
Sub and branch offices	31,861	35,875	4,014	...	
TOTAL	75,663	77,502	4,380	2,541	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

G.

Statement of Postal buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on 31st March 1894.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DIVISION.	Name of office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
Baluchistan	Quetta	26,600 0 0	163 0 0	2nd October 1892.	
	Sibi	4,587 0 0	38 0 0	13th April 1880.	
	Mach	1,092 0 0	9 0 0	21st November 1885.	
	Shahrig	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.	
	Rindli	700 0 0	6 0 0	1st ,, 1885.	
	Harnai	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.	
	Loralai	4,405 0 0	36 0 0	5th Mey 1888	Additions and alterations effected in 1893-94, costing R43.
	Sinjawi	1,764 0 0	15 0 0	16th April 1888.	
	Shelabagh	850 0 0	8 0 0	12th ,, 1890.	
	Ziarat	697 0 0	6 0 0	September 1890.	
	Fort Sandeman	3,544 0 0	31 5 4	9th January 1891.	

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1894.

L. G. WORTH,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Sind and Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1893-94.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
1	Coal and coke	157,260	191,768
2	Cotton, raw	499	1,305
3	Twist and yarn, European	5	957
4	Twist and yarn, Indian	15	616
5	Piece-goods, European	444	21,642
6	Piece-goods, Indian	1,557	53,984
7	Intoxicating drugs, other than opium	11	143
8	Cinchona bark	...	...
9	Other drugs	9,756	4,473
10	Indigo	51	1,649
11	Myrabolams	114	175
12	Cutch	...	8
13	Turmeric	28	1,669
14	Aniline dyes	5	135
15	Other dyes	867	11,853
16	Wheat	90,322	107,397
17	Rice in the husk	27	423
18	Rice not in the husk	7,570	68,767
19	Jawar and bajra	151,679	37,363
20	Gram and pulse	15,025	122,581
21	Other grains	60,737	73,280
22	Hides, dressed	104	1,266
23	Hides, raw	888	1,376
24	Skins, dressed	209	91
25	Skins, raw	5,352	546
26	Horns	3	15
27	Jute, raw	...	4
28	Gunny bags and cloth	5,257	16,401
29	Lac, stick	...	71
30	Ditto, shell	8	23
31	Leather, manufactured	968	4,939
32	Beer	2,274	8,206
33	Spirits	42	1,194
34	Wines	1,253	5,738
35	Copper, unwrought	33	96
36	Brass, unwrought	177	...
37	Copper, wrought	94	588
38	Prass, wrought	38	91
39	Iron	39,704	73,081
40	Other metals	636	1,423
41	Kerosine oil	743	13,522
42	Castor oil	18	84
43	Cocoanut oil	...	230
44	Other oils	914	10,944
45	Linseed	4	52
46	Rape and mustard	33,908	46
47	Til or jinjilli	23,575	596
48	Poppy seed	...	9
49	Earthnuts	...	53
50	Castor seed	...	188
51	Cotton seed	201	316
52	Other oil seeds	17,529	119
53	Opium	...	...
54	Paper and pasteboard	47	802
55	Ghee	5,782	11,187
56	Dried fruits	132,339	21,261
57	Flour	16,414	61,441
58	Other provisions	16,618	36,707
59	Locomotive engines and tenders	...	...
60	Carriages and trucks	...	...
61	Wooden sleepers	177	66,574
62	Other railway materials	51,260	1,079,864
63	Salt	4,421	8,726
64	Saltpetre	2	316
65	Other saline substances	16,443	217
	Carried over	...	...

Statement showiny the outward and inward rail-brone traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1893-94—contd.

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandize. Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
	Brought forward	...	...
66	Silk, raw, Foreign	...	3
67	Silk, raw, Indian	...	10
68	Silk piece-goods, Foreign	...	40
69	Silk piece-goods, Indian	4	71
70	Betelnuts	...	26
71	Pepper	25	811
72	Ginger	2	119
73	Chillies	27	750
74	Cardamoms	...	23
75	Other spices	2,377	3,029
76	Stone and lime	37,808	73,424
77	Sugar, refined	1,000	42,936
78	Sugar, unrefined	2,515	56,466
79	Tea, Foreign	7	684
80	Tea, Indian	13	1,805
81	Timber	5,915	71,600
82	Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,282	6,551
83	Cigars	1	185
84	Tobacco, manufactured	139	830
85	Wool raw	163,288	1,347
86	Woollen piece-goods, European	129	1,088
87	Woollen piece-goods, Indian	656	2,674
88	Shawls	1	1
89	Firewood	26,702	103,672
90	Manures	274	4
91	Fodder	82,205	132,744
92	Lucifer matches	1	1,506
93	Miscellaneous	61,096	263,464
	Total	1,262,874	2,894,454

Examiner's Office,
Lahore;
The 15th May 1894.

R. N. WILLIAMS,
Examiner of Accounts,
North-Western Railway.

Government of India Central Printing Office — No 69 F. D.—9-11-94.—162.—R. B.